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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

Plane Bill to White House; Hub School Board Split; British Bomb Münster

The World's Day—January 29, 1942

Washington: White House Gets Army Bill

The $12,556,672,474 Army appropriations bill providing funds for 23,000 fighting planes and 10,000 trainers was passed by the Senate and sent to the White House.

Charges by the House Naval Affairs Committee that United States trade unions sought to benefit from the defense program to the detriment of the public interest were termed "utterly without foundation or substantiation" by William Green, President of the A. F. of L. [Page 3.]

President Roosevelt expects to address the nation by radio about Feb. 22 on the progress of the war, the White House said.

New emergency powers for the Government were voted by the Senate; the omnibus war powers bill, sent to the House, supplements a previous measure passed by Congress the week after the United States entered the war. [Page 3.]

Action to remove restrictions on the tapping of wires for counter-espionage activities was foreseen as President Roosevelt asked J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F. B. I., to a White House conference on the situation.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes said the petroleum situation in the East is "tight and getting tighter" as a result of ship tanker sinkings and diversion of such vessels to war service

Unified command of United State forces is being established in all parts of the world, Secretary of War Stimson disclosed. [Page 1.]

The Senate passed legislation to authorize construction of 1,799 minor naval vessels at an estimated cost of $3,150,000,000 and returned the bill to the House for action on amendments.

New England: Hub School Committee Splits

Boston's School Committee split in a battle over "political interference" with Superintendent Gould as members White and McDevitt supported the Superintendent. [Page 5.]

Boston and New Bedford fishermen, still on strike after three weeks, protested radiocasting of news of tieup in view of submarine activity off coast.

Raincoat production for soldiers and sailors was menaced by labor dispute covering 1,800 workers in Greater Boston. [Page 2.]

Immediate payment of Boston Elevated deficit was agreed to by Governor Saltonstall if public rights are protected. [Page 2.]

Five-year prison terms for blackout thefts and for stealing of rationed property were approved by a State legislative committee. [Page 5.]

Air and Sea: Several Points Bombed by RAF

British bombers struck at targets in Münster, Germany, and at docks of Boulogne, France, and Rotterdam, The Netherlands, during the night. Six British bombers were admitted missing.

Malta's 1,400th air raid alarm was recorded when bombs were dropped on the tiny Mediterranean British stronghold by a large number of Axis raiders.

National: Roberts Assails U. S. 'Smugness'

The "complacency" and "smugness" of the United States were criticized by Supreme Court Justice Roberts in an address in Philadelphia, his first since returning from Hawaii where he led an investigation of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. [Page 9.]

German and Italian nationals from Colombia, said to number 112, were landed in New York from an American ship.

In Europe: Nazi 'Chutists Reported in Eire

Senational charges that Nazi parachutists had landed in Eire and were conspiring with the outlawed Irish Republican Army were made in the Eire Parliament. [Page 8.]

Prime Minister Churchill received a vote of confidence of 464 to 1 in the House of Commons. [Page 1.]

A Hitler compromise in which the Führer has confirmed the commands of several of his generals who were previously reported ousted or about to be ousted was reported in an article circulated by the British Information Ministry. [Page 6.]

Americas: German College Closed by Colombia

A German college in Colombia located in Cali, Capital of Valle Province, was closed by the Ministry of Education.

Brazil's Minister of Finance, Arthur de Souza Costa, will leave by air for the United States Feb. 2 on a special mission, it was announced officially.

Bolivia's Acting Foreign Minister delivered notes to the Axis diplomatic representatives at La Paz informing them Bolivia has severed relations with their governments, and then notified American diplomats that the rupture was completed.

On the War Fronts of the World

A summary of events in the war theaters and related developments will be found in columns 7 and 8 on Page 1.

Haverhill Shoe Workers Vote On Choice of Union Affiliation

As a move in labor harmony, 4,500 workers in the 23 shoe factories of Haverhill, Mass., vote today their choice between rival labor unions. The winner takes all. Either the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations will hereafter rule in Haverhill, which is the second shoe city in Massachusetts, largest shoe producing state in the nation. Interunion bickering will be eliminated.

The city-wide election is probably without precedent in the entire country.

"This is the first time to my knowledge in the history of the National Labor Relations Board in which a general election has been held under these circumstances in the industry of a city to give workers the opportunity to express their preference," commented Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director at Boston of the NLRB.

"As a rule our elections are held by individual plants. At Haverhill today practically the entire city has been included in a single election unit.

"The votes will be all pooled before they are counted. How individual plants have voted will not be known. With each of the contesting unions, it will be a case of win all or none.

"The city-wide election plan was agreed to by all parties, including the employers," added Dr. Myers. "All felt that it would be for the good of the community if all the shoe factories were in a single union rather than possibly split up between competing unions, with likelihood of continuing friction."

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Weather Predictions

FAIR TONIGHT — COLDER — SNOW — WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Pay Increases Approved Up To 20 Per Cent

Salary boosts for State and County employees reported favorably by two committees.

Pay increases ranging up to 20 per cent for approximately 15,000 Massachusetts State and County employees were supported by two Legislative Committees today as they reported favorably salary boosts considerably changed from recommendations made by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Hopes for final adjournment of the special legislative session this week were lessened because of the prospect of debate over these proposals, but leaders said they believed the business still could be completed by Saturday.

From the Legislative Committee on Public Safety emerged a measure providing for a flat $150 increase to employees receiving up to $1,500 a year. It also provided a $100 flat increase to employees receiving from $1,500 to $2,500 annually, with no salary boost going to those getting more than $2,500 a year.

The Legislative Committee on Counties, meanwhile, brought out a salary increase measure affecting county workers. Under it, workers receiving up to $1,000 would be given a 20 per cent increase. Those paid from $1,000 to $1,500 would receive a 13 per cent boost; employees paid from $1,500 to $2,100 would get a 10 per cent boost; while those paid from $2,100 to $2,500 would receive an 8 per cent increase; and workers getting between $2,500 and $3,000 would receive a 5 per cent boost. Above $3,000 there would be no boost.

The Governor, on the other hand, had recommended that a 10 per cent increase be granted to all State and County workers receiving up to $2,500. Under the Governor's recommendation, a minimum increase of $100 would be granted, except that under no circumstance would such an increase be allowed to boost a present salary over $2,500.

There was outspoken opposition to Governor Saltonstall's proposal by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations

To solve the State employee problems and to meet salary injustices, the Federation proposed:

1. Reclassification of State employees and revision of the basic pay plan.

2. Pending reclassification, permit the Governor, on the advice of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, to grant to any class of employee increases up to $100 a year, or 10 per cent, on evidence of acute loss of staff or difficulty in hiring new employees.

3. Permit the Governor to drop the increases after the war emergency.

4. Reduce the need for new employees during the emergency, tighten hours of work if necessary, reduce vacations to two weeks' maximum (now four weeks), permit re-employment of retired persons and retention of employees beyond the retirement age.

Japanese 30 Miles From Singapore; Commons Supports Churchill 464-1; Rome Claims Axis Troops in Bengasi

Popular support shows Americas eager to do their part in defense of freedom.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 29—The same upsurge in popular enthusiasm which swept the consultations of the American Foreign Ministers on the opening day returned at the closing session in an unscheduled demonstration that left no doubt that America is united, aroused, and eager to do its part for the defeat of world tyranny and the building up of human relationships on new foundations of tolerance and mutual helpfulness.

Not even the usual dull formalities terminating a Pan-American meeting with set speeches could suppress the real feeling in Rio. Everyone knew in advance that Brazil would break relations with Germany, Italy and Japan and that the Peru-Ecuador border dispute was nearly at the point of announced agreement.

The fun started when the galleries, responding to the same irrepressible feelings that kept thousands of persons standing eagerly outside Tirdentes Palace and along Rio's main thoroughfares where delegates passed, took things out of the hands of the diplomats.

Cheers for Favorites

The tempo that memorable evening built up gradually. Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil, and other delegates who strove to settle the Peru-Ecuador controversy before the opening of the 6 o'clock session arrived late. The crowds cheered their favorite delegates whom they evidently recognized instantly. It was significant that the Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, was allowed to enter the building without any applause, but also without any manifestation of impoliteness or anger over the negative position taken by his Government.

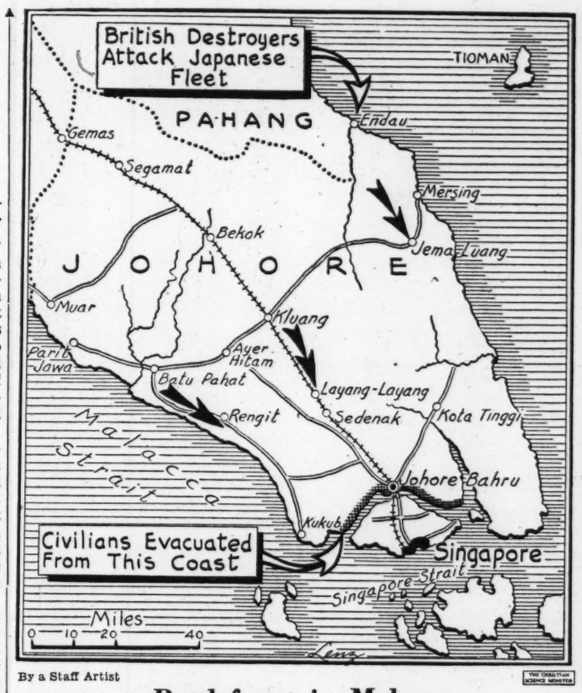
Inside the high-domed chamber the first speeches followed the usual pattern. When Dr. Aranha rose to speak in the last scheduled address, a wave of anticipation perceptibly swept through the audience. Brazil's amiable Foreign Minister proceeded steadily to a climax.

It was early evident from the spontaneous bursts of applause that the man and the hour had combined with the occasion in making him the spokesman for the great unexpressed yearnings of humanity for forthright dealings and essential true brotherhood.

Role of Conciliator

The human qualities of Dr. Aranha admirably fitted him to preside over this tempestuous series of consultations, for he is preeminently a conciliator. He it was who refused to read Argentina and Chile out of the American com-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1



By a Staff Artist

Battlefront in Malaya

Position of Japanese and British troops in the battle for the Malay Peninsula. Arrows indicate main centers of fighting.

Commons Gives Churchill 464-1 Vote of Confidence

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 29—The House of Commons today gave a vote of confidence to the Churchill Government—464 to 1—in the final third day of a war policy debate in which heavy and telling attacks were made by Parliamentary critics.

The action has served to underline the unique position of Prime Minister Winston Churchill as the unchallenged British leader. The fact that he has been able to withstand such a barrage of searching criticism shows how solidly he is established in the nation's confidence. Both the Conservative and the Labor Parties decided to support the vote of confidence, thus giving Mr. Churchill his triumphant majority.

Yet the attacks on the composition of his Cabinet and even on his war strategy were so numerous and insistent that he clearly is taking account of many of them.

He told the Commons today he was ready to create one new post in the Government.

Mr. Churchill said that United States forces in Northern Ireland "should come into contact with the enemy as close and as soon as possible."

Referring to the appointment of Donald M. Nelson as chief of war production in the United States, the Prime Minister said that "some similar office, not exactly with the same scope but with the same similar scope, must be created here."

The landing of the American troops in Northern Ireland, the Prime Minister said, "cannot do Mr. de Valera any harm and it might do him good; it offers a measure of protection to Southern Ireland and Ireland as a whole which she would not otherwise enjoy."

[Prime Minister Eamon de Valera has protested that the Americans landed in Northern Ireland without prior consultation of his Government.]

Mr. Churchill added that the landing of the United States Expeditionary Force in Northern Ireland "meets the wishes of the American people and leaders of that Republic that the large mass of trained and equipped troops they have in the United States should come into contact with the enemy as close and as soon as possible."

Offers No Apologies

In summation of his defense after three days of criticism and reply in general debate, Mr. Churchill said:

"I offer no apologies. I offer no excuse and make no promises. I avow my confidence was never stronger than at this moment that we shall bring this conflict to an end in a manner agreeable to the interests of our country and in a manner agreeable to the future of the world."

In one major respect—that of the grand strategy of war—debate discloses that both the critics and the defenders of the Government emphasize that nothing was being left undone to save the situation in the Pacific and to strengthen the United Nations positions there.

As Mr. Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, yesterday assured the Government's critics, all of the War Council's priority now is being given to the Far East.

This marks a radical change from the Government's original attitude that Hitler must be defeated first and that, in the meantime, the Far East would have to look after itself. Hitler still remains Enemy No. 1, of course, and there is no open retraction of the insistence on defeating Germany first. But in practice, the importance of stopping Japanese thrusts before they go any further now is fully admitted here.

Admission of dominion repreentatives to the War Cabinet marks the formal victory of this viewpoint giving more importance to the Pacific. The setting up of a Pacific Council, also announced by Mr. Churchill, the fact that it is expected to meet in Washington rather than in London also emphasizes this same shift.

Whether concessions can be expected on many individual points raised by the Government's critics remains to be seen.

Yet one of the main lessons that emerges from the debate is clearly that better organization is impera-

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

British sink Japanese destroyer, damage another in battle off Malay Peninsula—Nippon troops land in Dutch Borneo—Australians claim 46 enemy ships sunk or hit in Macassar Strait.

Major war developments today included:

In Malaya: Japanese advanced to within 30 miles of the Johore Strait which separates the Island of Singapore from the mainland. Off the East Coast of Malay Peninsula, two British destroyers sunk a Japanese destroyer and damaged another, one of the British vessels being sunk.

In Dutch Borneo: Japanese landing on the West Coast brought a new advance against the Netherlands defenders.

In Macassar Strait: Japanese convoy which has suffered loss or damage to some 38—or as the Australians say, 46—ships was reported to be part of a large flotilla which still has sufficient ships and men for a major attack on the Dutch island of Java.

In the Philippines: General MacArthur's forces were still beating off Japanese attacks. However, these attacks were not being made in force.

In Africa: Italian High Command announced in a special bulletin that German and Italian troops this morning entered Bengasi, chief port and Capital of Cirenaica.

In Russia: Russian submarine successes in the Arctic Sea were reported by Moscow to have sunk 45 Nazi troop and supply ships totaling 200,000 tons. Soviet troops claimed an advance of 93 miles.

In the Atlantic: In the torpedo sinking of the Canadian liner Lady Hawkins which occurred Jan. 19, but which was only reported briefly yesterday, 250 persons—including 17 Americans—are reported to have perished or are missing, and only 71 were rescued.

In Washington: Secretary of War Stimson announced that a unity of command for the American armed services throughout the world was being organized.

U. S. Organizing Single Commands For All Fronts

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Unity of command among all branches of the American armed services in all parts of the world is now being organized, guaranteeing maximum offensive and defensive power in every battle, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today.

Disclosing that a study of command unity had been going on for many months prior to the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, Secretary Stimson declared the setup had already been completed in many areas.

He explained, for example, that the commanding officer of the Pacific Fleet—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz—had been given command over the so-called "task" forces in the Hawaiian Islands; that in the Panama area the command has gone to the top officer of the Army Air Corps—Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews; in the western Caribbean it has gone to the top-ranking naval officer—Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll; while in the Far East American land, sea and air forces are under British Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell.

"There are a number of other examples which I do not intend to announce," he said.

Unity Seen Essential

Experienced observers have long felt that it was essential for the United States to establish unity of command in the matter of "task" forces.

Military writers have long pointed out that a considerable part of the German successes in

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

'Clipity-Clop-Clop' Of Cabby Horse Looms in Boston

Put down Charles Singer of Roslindale, Boston, as a man who's going to be ready for any emergency.

This morning Mr. Singer, a taxicab operator, appeared at the Hackney Carriage office of Boston Police Headquarters where he asked Capt. Frank McNabb for a "set-up," or license, to operate a horse-drawn cab and station wagon and horse-drawn sleigh as a cab in the Roslindale district.

Mr. Singer explained that he had the horses and the sleigh on a farm in Medfield. He was told as soon as he brought the horses into the city where they could be inspected his "set-up" would be granted.

Boston's last horse-drawn cab was that driven by Fred Kane in the Copley Square district. Until he passed on about five years ago, the colorful "Freddy" drove an old highback, catering mostly to Harvard students and Bostonians with nostalgic leanings.

Japanese Launch Drive in Borneo, Nearing Singapore

By The Christian Science Monitor's War Editor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

Japanese have started what appeared to be a determined drive for possession of the Dutch section of Borneo, but the main interest still centered upon the hard-pressed British in Malaya, where picked Japanese troops had penetrated to within about 30 miles of the mile-wide Johore strait that divides Singapore Island from the mainland.

Whatever air reinforcements have come to the British Imperials in Malaya, they have not prevented the Japanese from keeping them under constant air attack. The fact that civilians and livestock were being hurriedly evacuated from a mile stretch along the north shore of the strait would indicate that that stretch of water is expected soon to be the scene of a desperate struggle.

More definite signs of United Nations air activity came from Rangoon, in Burma, where American and British fighters destroyed at least 13 Japanese planes without loss to themselves.

The Australians in Malaya, however, are getting some naval help, two destroyers were reported to have engaged a Japanese cruiser and three destroyers off Endau, sinking one destroyer, damaging another, but losing the 906-ton Thanet.

Apart from the new advance in Dutch Borneo—partly by troops newly landed south of Japanese-occupied Kuching in Sarawak, heading toward Pontianak, the Dutch Capital, and partly by troops already on the island, advancing against the Dutch forces in the interior—the Japanese were mainly engaged in active reconnaissance in various parts of the Pacific. They are still withholding their attack in force against Gen. Douglas MacArthur's ever-active guns in the Philippines, though losing heavily in minor attacks on General MacArthur's flanks.

Whether there is truth in the London report that the Japanese convoy, which has had at least 38 ships sunk or damaged in Macassar Strait, has still 65 ships and 150,000 men left with which it is headed for an attack on Java, remains to be seen.

In Malaya:

The British Far East Command indicated that picked Japanese troops had penetrated to about 30 miles from the Strait of Johore.

The Strait of Johore, along whose shore the British have begun clearing a mile-wide strip in preparation for the Battle of Singapore Island, separates the fortified island from the mainland by about a mile of water.

The British Far East Command communiqué announced that its troops are in contact in the center with the Japanese in the Layang-

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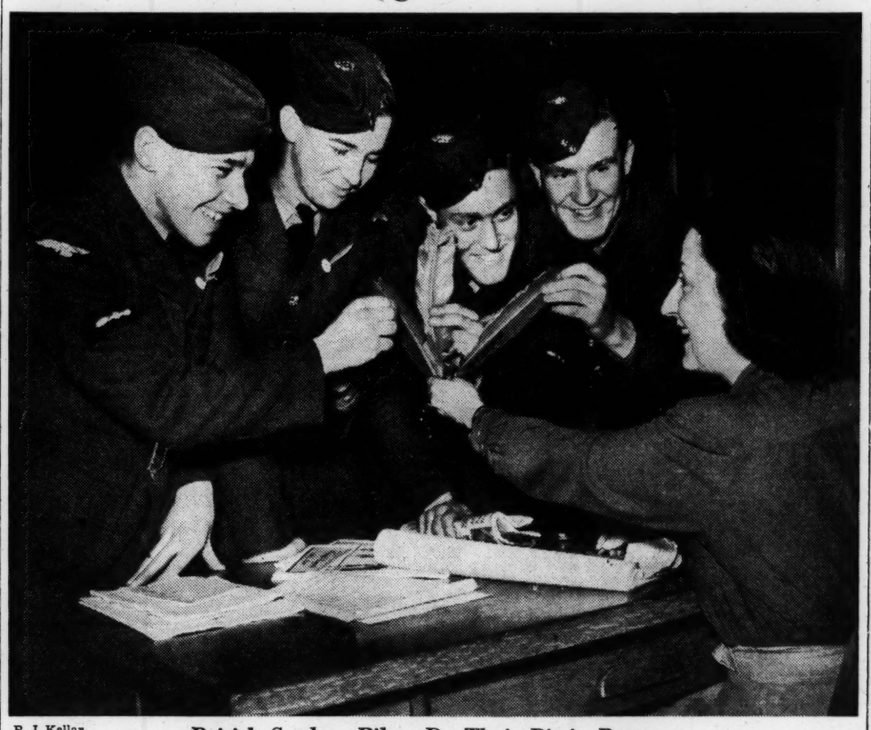
RAF 'Comes Through' in War Fund Drive



R. J. Kellar

British Student Pilots Do Their Bit in Boston

If Red Feathers will help "keep 'em flying," these four youthful student pilots of Britain's Royal Air Force have obtained the necessary "wings." Dropping in at the Greater Boston United War Fund headquarters yesterday, while en route from England to an American aviation field, they contributed their bit toward the $7,600,000 quota. Shown, left to right are: John A. Wainwright of London, Philip H. Gulliver of Burton-on-Trent, Geoff Lee of Coventry, and George W. Abrams of London. Miss Lee Colpack of Newton, Mass., a volunteer worker, presents them with their red feathers.

Fund Near Half Way: Page 5.

Back Wages Can Now Be Paid Off in Defense Stamps or Defense Bonds

Rainwear Strike Threat Parley Called

To avert a possible strike here at the center of the rainwear industry of the country, the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration summoned spokesmen of 1,800 union workers and 16 companies to conference at the State House today.

Eight hundred of the 1,800 are making raincoats and other equipment for the Army and Navy, according to Nathan H. Barker, Manager of the Waterproof Garment Workers' Union.

Boston has long been the biggest raincoat market in the United States, he said.

The Union, which is a branch of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, asks higher wages and a shortening of the work week from 40 hours to 37½. Its agreement with the employers' association expires Jan. 31.

The companies concerned are organized in the New England Clothing and Rainwear Manufacturers' Association. The employers hold that their workers are getting very good pay, ample when contrasted with any comparable industry, and that their wage demands are unreasonable.

The unionized concerns have been pushed into a corner by non-union competition, it is also said by the employers. They declare that 75 per cent of the manufacturers, including quite a few in Greater Boston, are non-union, and that the union manufacturers have to compete with these concerns paying less than union wages.

On the union side, it is said that no wage increase has been given since September of 1940, and that higher costs of living together with other factors justify an advance.

By a Staff Photographer

Shoe and Leather Men Learn How War Affects Their Trade

Nearly 600 members of the New England Shoe & Leather Association, gathered at the Copley-Plaza last night for their 73d annual meeting, heard Commander F. P. Delahanty, Assistant Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, United States Navy Department, Washington (at left), and Maj. Joseph W. Byron, head of the leather and shoe section, Office of Production Management (right), discuss the effects of the war on their industry. The meeting was presided over by Louis H. Salvage (center), who was re-elected President of the Association.

High Quality of Shoes for Army Is Stressed

Small wonder that the good folk of Ireland were amazed when they noticed how softly the newly arrived American doughboys walked over the cobbles, and mentally compared their hushed tread with the hobnailed crash of British boots to which they had been so accustomed.

For, standing firmly back of every pair of shoes worn by Uncle Sam's armed forces is Yankee ingenuity, pride in fine materials, and a knowledge not only of superior manufacturing methods, but the fact that the shoes now being turned out by the million for the Army, Navy, and Air Force by New England workmen may well be worn by their own sons.

This was the message brought to some 600 members of the New England Shoe and Leather Association as they gathered at the Copley-Plaza last night for their 73rd annual meeting to hear distinguished representatives of the Army and Navy Quartermaster Corps and the Office of Production Management discuss the effects of the war on this industry, particularly with reference to New England.

Warning Heard

Back of a graphic outline of the part which New England-made shoes were playing in the war was a stern warning sounded by Maj. Joseph W. Byron, Chief of the Leather and Shoe Section, Office of Production Management, that if enemy action halted shipments of cattle hides to this country, the production of shoes for civilians would suffer seriously, unless a drastic simplification of styles could make up for the shortage of materials.

Emphasizing that there can be no reduction in the specifications of leather goods for men in the armed services, he recommended that shoe manufacturers should turn out a civilian shoe that could be placed alongside a military service shoe with the message: "Buy this one so your boy in the service can have the other one."

And, speaking of service shoes, Commander F. P. Delahanty, Assistant Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, U. S. Navy Department, pointed out that the principal items of Navy footwear are the leather oxford and the leather high shoe, with the low shoes outnumbering the high ones more than two to one.

Perhaps this accounts for the softer tread over the Irish cobbles.

High Quality

Stressing the high quality of service footwear, Commander Delahanty stated that years of experience had shown that it was necessary to have 2.4 pairs of low shoes and .8 pairs of high shoes in stock for each man in the Navy. When a recruit is received in the Navy, he said, he is provided with one pair of high shoes and one pair of low shoes. Replacements average 1.2 pairs of low shoes and .4 pairs of high shoes per man per year—a low replacement rate particularly for men who spend a large percentage of their time on their feet and usually under conditions not beneficial to leather.

In a message read by A. J. Spring, Special Shoe Adviser to the Quartermaster General, Brig.-Gen. C. L. Corbin, Chief of the Supply Division, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. War Department, stated that "considerably more than 50 per cent of the shoes and footwear for the Army has been produced by members of the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

"Our contracts have been increasing gradually," the message continued, "until during the month of April awards have been made to produce 2,100,000 pairs. Commencing with May, we expect to step up our production to 2,500,000 a month, and to keep it at about that level under our present program." He added that this level would have to be increased if Army enlistments were increased.

Louis H. Salvage, of Manchester, N. H., re-elected President of the Association, presided at the meeting.

'Out-of-Community' Housing Bumps Into Strong Protests

Taxpayers' representatives, town counsels, and private builders appeared yesterday before the legislative committee on State Administration strongly to oppose proposed legislation to authorize communities to build defense housing in other cities and towns within a 20-mile radius

The measure was one of 15 proposed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his special message to the Legislature upon opening of the special session last Monday.

The measure, which brought outspoken criticism, would permit housing authorities to go into other communities within a 20-mile radius and construct defense housing projects if the other community refuses to undertake such work or has no housing authority of its own. This action would be subject to aprpoval by the State Housing Board.

Edward J. McEwan, Secretary of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, said: "This is just another vicious attempt to foist slum-clearance projects upon our communities under another name."

Arthur E. Whitemore, Town Counsel of Hingham, said: "This bill would permit towns to invade other towns and you would have Shay's Rebellions all over the State. This bill is designed to take away our liberties and make us subject to arbitrary action."

Defending the bill drafted by the State Housing Board, Philip Nichols, Vice-Chairman of the State Housing Board, said the legislation was approved by the Federal Defense Housing Co-ordinator in Washington and by Governor Saltonstall.

"This bill is a war measure and is only for the duration of the emergency," Mr. Nichols asserted. "Provision for defense housing is necessary because of the enormous shift of our population to war production areas. Low-rent housing projects have been used to house defense workers, but these are not sufficient. At the present time, the United States Government, under the emergency, can go into any community and establish defense housing units, but would rather do it with the co-operation of the local officials."

He added that a shortage of defense housing exists in the Springfield, Holyoke, and Chicopee areas, and on Massachusetts' South Shore.

Room Like Home For Dutch Seamen

A Dutch Room for Netherlands seamen in the new Seamen's Club of Boston is nearing completion and will be formally opened early next month, according to the announcement today of the Boston Committee of Nederland ter Zee (Free Holland on the Seas).

The room is being furnished in 17th century-style Dutch, with a large antique Delft-tile fireplace, leaded glass windows, Dutch cupboards; and it will be decorated with many valuable pieces of pewter and Delft china.

A Frisian clock, made in Holland in 1740, is one of the many interesting features of the room.

Opening ceremonies will be broadcast over shortwave radio to the Dutch ships at sea. Mrs. J. Langendoen, Chairman of the Women Volunteers for Holland Relief, and T. K. Hebert, Netherlands Consul in Boston, will officially dedicate the room, with other prominent guests from Boston and New York participating in the program.

Worcester Firms 'Pooling' to Exist

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 29 (AP)—A group of Worcester garment manufacturers have started what is believed to be the first Massachusetts pooling operations for equipment and resources to take on defense work.

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Wages Ruling Helps Swell Defense Fund

Policy-making changes in Federal wage-hour regulations now permit payment of "back wages" in defense savings stamps or bonds, Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director of the Wage-Hour Division in Boston, announced today.

In its broadest interpretation and use this new ruling, if in force last year, would have converted about $1,500,000 into defense currency, said the Director. That sum — $1,500,000 — represented the money paid as back wages to 45,000 workers throughout New England, he said. Back wages, the Director explains as the difference between what employees actually were paid and sums due them under wage-hour minimum and overtime compensation provisions.

The plan to pay these rebates in defense stamps and bonds, approved by Washington for nationwide adoption, has two objectives, according to the Federal officials. First, it would be a curb on inflation. Second, by thus restricting the purchasing power of the wage-earner, a greater proportion of industrial machinery is released for war production.

Propounded in a letter from Mr. Gleason to State administrators of defense savings stamps and bonds throughout New England, the plan depends upon the voluntary agreement of employer and employee. Employers found violating the Wage-Hour laws in failing to pay either minimum wages or proper overtime compensation—a criminal offense under the Fair Labor Standards Act—are usually willing to arrange for payment of back wages in the suggested form.

Not all the money, in most cases an unexpected bonus to the worker, can be invested in defense savings stamps or bonds, Division officials readily admit. In a number of instances, the back pay is really needed to maintain living standards, they point out. However, a good portion of the funds paid out last year, probably $800,000—equal to the back wages paid in Massachusetts alone in 1941—could have been paid in defense currency without causing hardship, they estimate.

Inspection of records in more than 6,500 business houses in New England led to payment of $158,371 in Maine; $87,966 in Rhode Island; $818,181 in Massachusetts; $109,774 in New Hampshire; $134,963 in Vermont and $128,409 in Connecticut.

Employers adopting the plan with the approval of their employees can apply the bonds to back wages only in the amount actually paid for the bond. Credit for a $25 bond, for instance, would be only $18.75, the actual cost of the bond, Mr. Gleason pointed out.

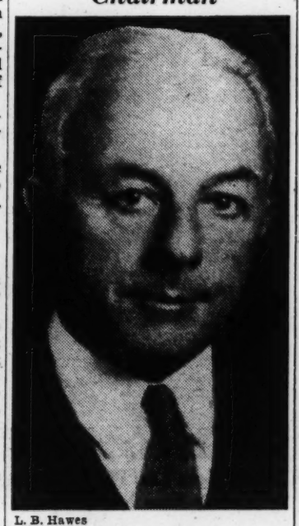
Ex-Hoover Aid Joins Volunteers

Miss Edith Guerrier, of Brighton, aide to former President Herbert Hoover in his work as National Food Administrator during the first World War, today signed up as a volunteer defense worker with the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

Supervisor emeritus of the branches of the Boston Public Library, Miss Guerrier has had a long career in the public service. She is the author of "We Pledge Allegiance," miscellaneous publication number one of the Hoover Library of War, Revolution and Peace. Miss Guerrier's volume gives an account of what the librarians of the United States did in the interest of food conservation.

Miss Guerrier's civilian defense assignment has not yet been designated.

Chairman



L. B. Hawes

L. B. Gryzmish

Boston business executive and philanthropic worker, officially appointed Chairman of the Boston Defense Savings Committee. His duties include organization and direction of all campaigns and drives in the interests of the sale of United States Defense Bonds and Stamps.

Associated Press

Air-Raid Costume

This cardigan jacket and hood, modeled by Marie Burke at the Women's Wear Convention in Boston, is just the thing for women to wear in an air raid—or at any other time, for that matter.

Saltonstall Would Pay 'El' If State's Rights Are Guarded

Faced by the possibility that the Boston Elevated Railway may be forced to raise fares if the Elevated deficit held up by Court option is not paid at once, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today said he would favor immediate payment if an agreement can be reached protecting State and municipal rights pending a Court decision.

Possibility of a fare increase was outlined by the annual report of the Board of Public Trustees of the Boston Elevated to the Legislature. The trustees said this was one of three alternatives to meet emergency costs if the $3,652,573 deficit is not immediately paid.

The trustees urged payment of the deficit pending outcome of the case filed by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, to determine whether the trustees have exceeded their authority under public control, which was instituted in 1918. The Attorney General's action grew out of the Boston Finance Commission investigation which brought forth the claim that the trustees during the period of public control built up the road at the expense of the public and overcharged the Elevated district $20,000,000.

Letter to Edward Dana

Governor Saltonstall told reporters at his press conference that he has written a letter to Edward Dana, General Manager of the Elevated, saying that if the lawyers of the Elevated and the Attorney General can work out an agreement whereby the deficit or a substantial portion of it may be paid while saving the rights of the State and municipalities, he will be glad to recommend payment of the deficit. This recommendation, he said, would be submitted to the Executive Council for approval.

Following the Finance Commission report Governor Saltonstall and the Executive Council withheld payment of the $2,341,167 deficit for the period ending March 31, 1941. Since that time a further deficit of $1,311,406 for the period ending Dec. 31, 1941, has accrued, the Elevated trustees reported.

Under ordinary circumstances these deficits are paid by the State and then the 14 cities and towns in the Elevated district reimburse the State.

Three Ways Cited

In their annual report, the Public Trustees stated.

"Now, when the railway is facing extraordinary conditions and expenditures as a result of the war, such non-payment of the deficit may become critical and affect the efficient operation of the railway and the service to the public."

If the non-payment of the deficit continues, the Trustees said, there are only three ways in which the Elevated may provide funds to meet the defense and war effort demands for increased service, the increased use of the Elevated because of tire-rationing and possible evacuation of women and children, and transportation of troops. They are:

1. Increased fares.
2. Curtailment of service or reduction of wages.
3. Borrowing of money to meet current expenses.

"An increase in the rates for transportation might be tried, but a reduction in wages would be inadvisable, if not impossible, under present conditions and a drastic curtailment of services would be unwarranted and would seriously hamper the war effort in this Community," the trustees asserted.

Regarding Borrowing

Regarding borrowing for current expenses, the trustees said "the cost of the service would be increased by the amount of the interest on the borrowed money."

The trustees pointed out that the 14 municipalities were instructed by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, to include in their 1941 tax levy sums necessary for payment of the "El" deficit for the period ending March 31, 1941. This sum was to be held until the courts decide the Elevated accounting case.

"No additional financial burden, therefore," the trustees added, "would be imposed upon the cities and towns served if the current deficits were paid under some arrangement that would afford adequate protection to the rights of the Commonwealth and of the cities and towns in the litigation which has just been started.

"Under all the circumstances discussed above, we believe that the deficits should be paid after agreement of the parties in interest that such payments shall be made without prejudice, thus leaving the way open, when legal proceedings are finally disposed of, for adjustments, if any, that may be required by court decision."

Vought-Sikorsky Votes for C. I. O.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—A National Labor Relations Board election at the Vought-Sikorsky plant of United Aircraft Corporation, manufacturers of warplanes for the United States Army and Navy, gave the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers' Union of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) exclusive bargaining rights for employees.

The special balloting gave the C. I. O. 2,241 votes, a fraction more than 60 per cent of the total vote of 3,932. The vote for no union was 1,401, and the American Federation of Labor got 290.

It was the second election held in the plant in the past several months.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Illustrated lecture entitled "Scientific Diversion," by Arthur C. Pillsbury. There will be microscopic plant studies, pictures of California flowers, and a figurative trip through the many lands visited by Mr. Pillsbury . . . Hawaii, Samoa, Panama, Colombia and Jamaica. All free to the public at the Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, at 7:45 p. m.

Forum at which James T. Sullivan, automobile editor of the Boston Globe, will appear as guest speaker. This public meeting is sponsored by the Works Projects Administration community recreation division and is to be held at the Parker Hill Branch of the Boston Public Library, 1497 Tremont Street, Roxbury, at 8 p. m.

"Here and There in America," illustrated with color motion pictures, will be the subject of a talk by Ruth M. E. Hennig, At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Friday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "French Paintings" will be the title of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Camellia Show at Horticultural Hall. A large, colorful display of Camellias has been arranged for this exhibition and these will be augmented by displays of cut flowers and plants. Open free to the public from 2 to 9 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Collection Of All Scrap Rubber Urged

Collection of all available scrap or reclaimed rubber to keep America's 30,000,000 automobiles rolling was advocated by J. J. Newman, Vice-President of the B. F. Goodrich Company today at a company conference in the Hotel Statler.

"This program," he told several hundred representatives of the company, "will have to be a Government 'must' if the country is to avoid a dismal future for individual transportation." In the matter of servicing automobiles, Mr. Newman believed that the country's resources were sufficient for keeping all cars in operation.

He said it was the hope of the industry to make the conservation effort work for the salvation of the tire business until additional rubber supplies can be obtained from synthetic materials, from the East Indies, from the guayule shrub and from Latin America.

Mr. Newman estimated that under current Government restrictions enough camel-back used in retreading tires would be made available in January and February to retread 640,000 passenger car tires and almost 1,000,000 truck tires.

This estimate is compared with some 8,000,000 tires retreaded last year. Facilities are already in place, he said, for the retreading of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 tires when and if the rubber is made available.

Mr. Newman made the suggestion that motorists rotate the almost or new spare tire to get the most mileage out of their five tires. After all, he said, that new spare won't do any good a year from now if there are not at least three other good tires to go with it.

And the prospects of riding around without a spare are not to be encouraged, he added. Hence his advice to permit all the tires to wear out as equally as possible, giving each tire a regular rest in the trunk.

He gave no encouragement to motorists to look for any substantial relief from the synthetic rubber production program, since substantial output cannot come for many months and even then the military program will take up most of this production as it grows.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity—Colder tonight, diminishing winds becoming gentle to moderate.

Maine, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Colder tonight, diminishing winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Colder south portion, continued cold north portion tonight; diminishing winds.

Massachusetts: Colder tonight, snow flurries on Cape Cod; diminishing winds.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Albany	30	6	Hatteras	59	37
Bangor	..	8	Jacksonville	55	38
Boston	38	20	Kansas City	49	40
Buffalo	29	13	Minneapolis	37	32
Burlington	20	-1	New York	38	19
Chicago	34	31	Philadelphia	38	22
Cincinnati	38	29	Portland, Me.	35	13
Concord, N. H.	34	10	St. Louis	38	29
Hartford	37	17	Washington	39	27

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:33 p. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Friday, 9:46 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:23 p. m.

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ELIZABETH COBB MARGUERITE BRANNAN

Congress Passes Bills Speeding War Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Three big Congressional enactments here have direct bearing on the war:

1. President Roosevelt plans to sign the price-control bill, it is understood at the White House, but will ask for early amendments to strengthen it.

2. The Senate voted a record-breaking appropriation of $12,500,000,000 for 33,000 Army planes. The bill has passed the House and goes to the President.

3. The Senate approved an omnibus "second war powers bill," which now goes to the House, carrying widely various provisions ranging from elimination by the Mint of the nickle content of a five-cent piece, to an appropriation for Douglas Dam, and such sweeping powers as authority to requisition any tool needed for the war effort anywhere, even though the removal of the tool closes the factory owning it.

Support for Donald M. Nelson

Other major war developments in Congress are the pledging of full support to Donald M. Nelson, new war production czar, by members of the Truman Investigating Committee, and a snub administered to Representative Martin Dies (D.) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, when the House defeated, 228 to 40, his effort to insert amendments in the bill strengthening regulations for the registration of foreign agents in America. Mr. Dies caught the headlines, however, by declaring that his Committee shortly will reveal facts on Japanese sabotage which, if heeded earlier, might have averted the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Mr. Roosevelt is expected to issue a strong statement saying the price-control bill does not go far enough. When the bill finally becomes law with his signature he is believed to be planning requests to Congress to enforce various provisions.

Bill to Be Speeded

The appropriation for airplanes is the biggest Army fund ever voted and, because of its sheer size, Senators obviously did not even try to cope with it. It was passed in half an hour. Less was known of the bill, outside of a few major statistics, than in almost any comparable bill, for sponsors pointed out that five sixths of the evidence in its behalf by Army officers was confidential. Included in the testimony was the disclosure that the War Department plans a 24-hour day, 7-day week in the aircraft industry. Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, said that already heavy bomber output is nearly 1,000 a month or twice the number previously planned.

The "second war powers bill" now goes to the House, where Representative Hatton W. Sumners, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, promises quick action and hopes to have it on the floor for passage sometime next week. Extensive hearings probably will be avoided. The measure is a catch-all of Presidential power, any feature of which would provoke a tempest in peacetime.

Some of the bill's highlights:

Provides criminal penalty "teeth" for the Priorities Law.

Strengthens Federal power to take property and requisition machinery.

Gives free postage to armed forces.

Authority for Federal Reserve Banks to purchase Government securities directly.

Authorizes Civilian Conservation Corps boys to be used as munitions guards.

Carries compensations for injuries to persons in civilian defense.

A fight occurred over whether the Hatch Act restrictions, barring political activity to Federal employees, should be extended to those serving without pay as dollar-a-year men, air-raid wardens, and the like. As passed, the section keeps under the Hatch Act and bars from politics dollar-a-year men in war production and procurement agencies and all members of boards set up under the Selective Service Act. The Senate approved only that section of the Administration bill granting exemption from the Hatch Act to air-raid wardens and members of tire-rationing boards, enemy alien hearing boards, and boards set up to pass upon conscientious objectors' cases.

Industrial Sugar Users in Canada To List Yearly Buys

OTTAWA, Jan. 29 (CP)—The Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced yesterday all industrial users of sugar have been asked by Sugar Administrator S. R. Noble to submit statements showing quarterly purchases of sugar for the calendar years 1939, 1940 and 1941 and a record of stock on hand Jan. 24.

The announcement said refiners and wholesalers have been instructed to make no further deliveries to industrial users "unless the latter represent that they are short of supplies with which to carry on, when refiners and wholesalers have discretion to deliver up to two weeks' supply."

In this period it is expected industrial users will have supplied Mr. Noble with the required information and the extent of restriction on the use of sugar in different industries will have been decided.

NRA Overruled Pilot's Discharge

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The NRA National Labor Board, predecessor of the present Labor Relations Board, ordered reinstatement of Pilot Wayne C. Williams on Oct. 5, 1933, after ruling the reasons advanced by Transcontinental and Western Air for dismissing him were not justified.

Mr. Williams had charged at a hearing in August, 1933, that he was dismissed because of his activity in the Pilots' Association and in violation of an agreement between the company and the TWA Pilots' Council. This agreement, the Labor Board said, provided that the Council would be consulted in all questions of incompetency, layoffs, changes of status, etc.

The company contended that Mr. Williams had assumed a non-cooperative attitude; had refused to abide by Department of Commerce, TWA, and local airport regulations; that his actions had "proved him to be recalcitrant, disloyal and openly flaunting and violating the most important of regulations designed for safety of our passengers and equipment," and that he had taxied a plane into a woman in Kansas City, causing fatal injuries. It denied that his activity in the Pilots' Association had anything to do with the dismissal.

Mr. Williams countered with letters signed by Richard Robbins, President of TWA, and J. C. Franklin, Chief Radio Engineer of TWA, which the Labor Board said described Mr. Williams' ability and efficiency as a pilot in "generous terms."

Stars That Shine in March of Dimes

Associated Press

Hollywood Loses Some of Its Glitter

Nine of the movie stars invited to participate in the March of Dimes climactic President's Birthday Ball in Washington board the train at Los Angeles. They are, left to right: William Holden, Brenda Marshall, Gene Raymond, Rosalind Russell, Fred W. Beetson, Chairman of the Hollywood Victory Committee; Carol Bruce, Patricia Morison, Bonita Granville, Jackie Cooper, and Ensign Wayne Morris.

U. S. Working to Establish Postwar 'Federated Europe'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—The United States is sponsoring a "Federated Europe" as one of the central provisions of the peace settlement, it was authoritatively learned today.

The intention is not to delay its organization but to build a solid framework for it with the exiled governments immediately.

Already agreements have been reached between Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, and Yugoslavia which constitute a tangible beginning of a future "United States of Europe."

These agreeemnts, both political and economic, are being promoted by both Washington and London and their provisions have the indorsement of the State Department.

The Four-Power Pact, just signed by the Czechoslovakian, Greek, Polish, and Yugoslav Governments, brings into being a highly significant Central and Eastern European planning board and is viewed here as a valuable start toward wider federation.

Principal Objectives

As outlined in a statement furnished the State Department, the newly established Central and Eastern European planning board will constitute a common organization to:

Deal with the problems of postwar reconstruction.

Plan for the integrated economic, social and cultural future of the four nations.

Secure the fullest possible stable employment throughout the area.

Promote the common development of industries, agriculture and merchant marine.

Provide the nucleus for a larger organization of European nations "based on the principles of co-operation and growing out of the community of purpose and action."

The functioning organization of the new planning board is already in being and is headed by Sava N. Kasanovich, Minister of State of the temporarily exiled Yugoslav Government. Other members are Jan Masaryk, the Czech Minister of Foreign Affairs; Aristides Dimitratos, Greek Minister of Labor, and Jan Stanczyk, Polish Minister of Labor and Social Welfare.

Significant Contribution

Thus the four nations which have suffered most through Nazi invasion and tyranny of their homelands are today taking the lead, with the backing of both America and Britain, in preparing the way for what may prove to be one of the most significant contributions to the future peace and to the realization of a vision which has eluded European statesmen for so long.

The sponsors of European federation are convinced that the best way to achieve it is to begin its functioning even in a small way, as quickly as possible, rather than to delay until the war is won. They believe that this four-nation beginning will offer a substantial foundation for its larger development as the European countries are later freed from German domination.

The origin, scope and ultimate hopes of the Czech, Polish, Greek and Yugoslav Governments have been communicated to Washington in the following statement:

"The governments of the four countries—all victims of Nazi aggression and brutality—have come to realize the similarity of the economic, social, and cultural conditions prevailing in their respective nations. They recognize that they are facing the same problems and must seek for common solutions. The close political collaboration between the Polish and Czechoslovakian Governments-in-exile is a well-known fact. Similar friendly collaboration has been developed recently between Greece and Yugoslavia.

Force Against Principles

"Our nations have suffered most during this war. The tyrannical order of Nazi Germany and its satellites has tried with all possible means to enslave, politically and economically, the peoples of our states.

"This war is a war of the forces of Fascism and Naziism against the order and the principles of Democracy. We expect that the peace that will come will definitely do away with those forces of backwardness and darkness and secure to our nations as well as to all the nations of the world, economic and social security and lasting international peace.

"Our Allies' governments are working not only to win the war but also to win the peace. Both tasks are to be achieved in full cooperation and in harmony with all free nations.

"We agree on the essential need of close collaboration among peoples and governments of the small nations of Central and Eastern Europe, while war is still being fought, and later, after peace comes back to the world.

"The East European region has its own problems and those must be handled and solved by mutual consent and friendly collaboration of the respective nations. Doing so they believe that the democratic world of today and tomorrow will be enriched by a new sincere effort and by a constructive experiment in the way of the building of a better order.

"The co-operation of all these nations constitutes a step towards the establishment of a future world order based on mutual friendship.

"It is in that spirit that the idea of the Central and Eastern European planning board was conceived, and it is in that spirit that its founders want to see it work for the benefit of their peoples, their part of the world, and all democratic peoples.

"Furthermore, we want to stress the unshaken belief in the victory of the cause of the United Nations, which is the cause of justice, decency, and respect for the rights of individuals and nations, large and small alike. We also want to give expression to the special feelings of sympathy toward the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China, for their part in this struggle of today."

Langer Is Declared Unfit To Keep His Senate Seat

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Senate Elections Committee reported today that Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota was not entitled to a Senate seat because of "a continuous, contemptuous, and shameful disregard for high concepts of public duty."

"The respondent (Langer)", the Committee said, "has not avoided, and cannot avoid, the consequences of the acts of gross impropriety, lawlessness, shotgun law enforcement, jail breaking, violation of oath as an attorney, rabble-rousing, civil disobedience, breach of the peace, obstruction of the administration of justice, and tampering with court officials. . . ."

Asserting that the integrity of the Senate was at stake, the Committee asked the Chamber to deny membership to the former Governor of North Dakota, and recommended that action be taken by a simple majority vote.

Filing of the Committee report climaxed more than a year of investigations and public hearings on 21 allegations made against Senator Langer by a group of North Dakota petitioners.

Seated in 1941

Senator Langer was seated "without prejudice" Jan. 3, 1941, and continues to serve with all the rights and privileges of a Senator pending a final vote by the Senate. The Committee voted 13 to 3 against Senator Langer Dec. 18, and then began preparation of its formal report.

In it, the Committee told the Senate that "the charge of moral turpitude against respondent has been proven beyond all reasonable doubt."

Senator Langer, the report said, had by conduct which was "a direct and serious challenge to the orderly function of government" forfeited his right to become a Senator.

A separate minority report was expected to be filed later.

The majority report pictured Senator Langer as a man with "lack of veracity," having throughout his career "little use for law and order," and one who had been the recipient of "briberies."

The report reviewed two trials of Senator Langer before Federal District Judge A. Lee Wyman of South Dakota on a charge of conspiracy to obstruct the orderly operation of an act of Congress, and a perjury trial before the same judge. Senator Langer was acquitted of both charges.

Payments to Judge's Son

The report emphasized testimony as to payment of money by Senator Langer to Gale Wyman, the Judge's son, and the late Chet Leedom, close associate of the Judge, for services during the trial. The Committee termed this relationship "reprehensible."

Issuance of a proclamation of martial law in 1934, on the eve of his ouster from the governorship by the Supreme Court, and his participation in a "declaration of independence for North Dakota" also were discussed by the Committee which expressed belief Senator Langer invoked martial law and prevented the service of civil processes "for his own immediate protection."

The Committee described as the culmination of "continuous questionable conduct" over a period of years, a $56,800 sale by Senator Langer of farm lands to Gregory Brunk of Des Moines, Iowa, who profited from bond transactions in North Dakota during Senator Langer's term as Governor; and sale of Mexican Land Finance Company stock to Thomas Sullivan of Chicago, an attorney for the Great Northern Railroad Company in 1937 and 1938 when the railroad sought a reduction in tax assessments from a board headed by Senator Langer.

Senator Langer testified that the stock was never actually delivered to Mr. Sullivan although a payment of $25,000 was made for it.

Green Denies Labor Has Used War Crisis for Its Own Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — American trade unionism has conspicuously refrained from exploiting the defense crisis to the nation's detriment and has won only modest financial gains from the present war boom, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, has declared in a message to all members of Congress.

Categorically denying the charge of the House Naval Affairs Committee that labor unions have made "tremendous financial gains" and present "an astounding picture of concentration of wealth," Mr. Green said that "the Committee's failure to examine and report on organized labor's contribution to defense and the cost of such contribution sustained by trade unions is conclusive proof of the Committee's antilabor bias."

The Committee, headed by Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, had pointed out that the assets of 117 A. F. of L., Congress of Industrial Organizations, and independent unions of a national and international character had risen from $71,915,665 on Oct. 1, 1939, to $82,594,959 on March 31, 1941. This was a gain of $10,679,294, or 14.85 per cent.

Mr. Green detailed at least six reasons why, in his opinion, this gain was anything but astounding. They are:

Lets Figures Speak

1. Divided among 6,085,000 members this gain in assets amounts to but $1.75 per person for a period of 18 months, or 9.7 cents a month. The gain for the A. F. of L.'s 3,276,566 members included in the Committee's survey was $7,452,895, or $2.28 per member for 18 months, or 12.6 cents a month.

2. Rising membership contributed to this gain, the Federation enrolling nearly 500,000 new members during this period.

3. The Committee survey covered a period of rapidly expanding employment in which formerly unemployed unionists renewed dues payments upon finding work.

4. In many cases, members who had not had regular jobs paid up dues which were in arrears in order to re-establish their eligibility to receive unemployment, old age, sickness and death benefits paid by the union.

5. Since a considerable portion of union reserves are usually expended in financing strikes and supporting strikers' families, the Federation's no-strike policy for the duration of the crisis has sharply reduced the money spent in this way, thus permitting its accumulation in union treasuries.

6. A marked decline in the amounts paid out for unemployment, disability, old age, and other types of benefits.

"That the Naval Affairs Committee ignores this well-known fact cannot be but a deliberate attempt to misrepresent the purposes and functions of the organized labor movement," the Federation President states.

"The Committee's conclusion that the American trade unions have sought to benefit from the defense program to the detriment of the public interest is utterly without warrant or substantiation. It constitutes a slur upon the record of the American trade union movement. The Committee's failure to examine and report on organized labor's contribution to defense and the cost of such contribution sustained by trade unions is conclusive proof of the Committee's anti-labor bias."

Mr. Green pointed out further that "seven members of the Committee refused to sign the report 'unless there is a revision of conclusions and statements regarding labor.' Three additional members of the Committee did not sign the report.

"In addition to the protest of these members, Representative Joseph B. Shannon (D), of Missouri, rejected the section of the report devoted to labor and strikes as 'entirely unacceptable.' He pointed out that the labor section of the report is irrelevant, and a threat to 'the present unified situation,' having been 'designed to revive disruptive conditions.'"

Ban on Liquor Sale Is Urged To Strengthen War Efforts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — The National Temperance and Prohibition Council, representing 26 leading church boards and national temperance organizations, appealed to Congress and the country today to ban the sale of alcoholic beverages in every theater of the war and in every community engaged in defense production.

All history is filled with instances of battles and wars lost through drunkenness," the Council declared. "We believe that our soldiers' very lives may depend upon their physical fitness."

To free the nation's war effort from the weaknesses and inefficiency which come from the use of liquor, the Council, preparing to go to the nation in a new temperance drive of large proportions:

Honolulu, Good Precedent

Called the attention of President Roosevelt and the chiefs of the armed forces "to the fact that the ban on alcoholic liquors applied to Honolulu and vicinity should logically be applied to all theaters of the war and to defense production."

Declared that the welfare of the country demands the adoption and the enforcement of the pending Sheppard bill which would give the Army the authority to control and prohibit the sale of liquor in and nearby all Army camps.

Urged the Federal Communications Commission and the National Broadcasters' Association to ban all radio advertising of alcoholic beverages, including beer.

Commended the newspapers and magazines which do not advertise liquor and asked the public press everywhere to follow this example.

Advocated that women should never be employed in any public place where hard liquors and beer are sold and drunk on the premises.

Contended that liquor or beer should not be permitted to be sold in grocery stores.

Commending the Government for its prompt action in banning all liquor after the Pearl Harbor attack, the Council pointed out that "locking the door before the horse was stolen would seem to have been wiser" and with respect to the findings of the Roberts Investigating Commission unanimously adopted the following resolution:

The Resolution

"Whereas, the report of the Roberts Board, appointed to ascertain the causes of the success attending the treacherous attack of Japanese armed forces upon the naval and military establishments in Hawaii, states that 'conditions were normal' in regard to the consumption of liquor in the Honolulu area on the night of Dec. 6-7, 1941; and

"Whereas, normal conditions are utterly inappropriate to the exigencies of war in a defense area; and

"Whereas, responsible officers of the Army and Navy, exercising emergency authority, immediately instituted prohibition of the sale of liquor in Honolulu and in the vicinity of the Naval Base and Army Reservation, indicating their judgment that this action was necessary to the safety of the military and naval forces and the defense of the Hawaiian Islands; and

"Whereas, normal conditions as to the consumption of liquor by members of the armed forces and by those engaged in defense production now exist in numerous defense areas in prejudice to the safety of the men in the Army and Navy, and the interests they are charged with protecting; therefore be it

"Resolved, that we must protest against the sale of liquor in such defense areas and in territory contiguous to all military establishments and centers of defense production where the armed forces may properly be expected to be on the alert against enemy attack; and we call for the immediate suppression of the sale of all alcoholic beverages in such areas in order to facilitate the control of sabotage, 'fifth-column' activities, and hostile attack."

Liquor Declared a Menace

In its new statement of policy the Council expressed the conviction that beverage alcohol through social drinking in the homes, in social clubs, night clubs and roadhouses is a "distinct menace to our national life," and it emphasized the right of the nation to deal restrictively with the liquor trade in quoting the following from a decision of the Supreme Court:

"There is no inherent right in a citizen to thus sell intoxicating liquors by retail; it is a privilege of a citizen of the State or of a citizen of the United States. As it is a business attended with danger to the community, it may, as already said, be entirely prohibited."

In support of its assertion that history reveals many battles and wars lost through drunkenness, the Council's statement said:

"Habakkuk records how God gave as his reason for not coming to the rescue of his people in time of war, that they were not 'upright in Him,' and that they 'transgressed with wine.' Hans Schmidt, a German commanding officer in the last World War, and the German Crown Prince ascribe the German defeat at the First Battle of the Marne to the German soldiers drinking of the wines left by the French. In the present World War, the Vichy officials attribute the French collapse in large part to the excessive drinking of liquor by French officers and soldiers."

Urges Public Co-operation

The Council also appealed to all Americans to co-operate patriotically in the principle of rationing of, and priorities in, commodities essential to defense.

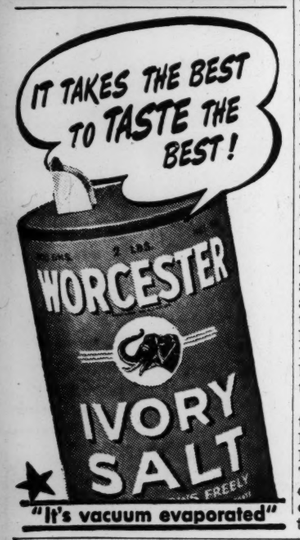
"The American people are willing to make any sacrifices, but they are unwilling to recognize alcoholic beverages as essentials in winning the war. The conservation of manhood is vital," it said.

The retiring President, Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, of New York City, was succeeded by Dr. John Coleman, head of the Department of Social Science of Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa. Other officers elected are: Vice-President, George W. Crabbe, Baltimore; Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, Evanston, Ill.; Bishop A. R. Clippinger, Dayton, Ohio; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth A. Smart, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, D. Leigh Colvin, New York City.

The Council recommended that all citizens read the recent book, "Plain Words About Venereal Disease," by Surgeon Thomas Parran and Assistant Surgeon General R. A. Vonderlehr, both of the U. S. Public Health Service, which deals with the vice conditions as they effect the armed forces.

Aid for Small Business

A new unit has been established in the Department of Commerce to aid small business during the war period.



Here are good, old-fashioned flavored baked beans, baked and porked and sauced in the traditional and extra-delicious New England way. You're sure to like their famous, Down East flavor. Also ask your grocer for B & M Brown Bread and B & M Maine Corn Relish. Burnham & Morrill Company, Portland, Maine.

GENUINE *New England* BRICK OVEN BAKED BEANS

GRISTEDE'S "BON VOYAGE" SHOP

Fortnum & Mason
POTAGE A LA QUEUEDE KANGUROO
20-oz. bottle $2

Fortnum & Mason
SHARK'S FIN SOUP
20-oz. bottle $2
Catalog on Request
43rd ST. & VANDERBILT AVE., N. Y. C.
Formerly Charles & Co. MU. 2-8900
Consult Phone Directory for Your Local Gristede Store
*Trade Mark Reg.

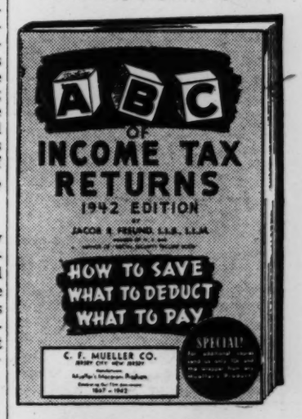
LOOK! JUST OUT!

Attention single men and women who make $15 per week or over! Married men and women whose family income is $30 per week or over! You must file a return by March 15th!

Please Accept this new, invaluable, simplified, money-saving

INCOME TAX BOOK for only 10¢

with one complete red, white and blue wrapper from Mueller's Macaroni, Spaghetti or Egg Noodles Package —famed for quality for 75 years!



- Full book-size, 6 by 9 inches
- Contains newest tax forms
- Author a noted tax expert
- For workers, salaried people, etc.

This Gala 75th Anniversary Offer Made to Induce You to Try the Mueller Products and See for Yourself How Superior They Are.

Wives—you owe your husbands this worry-saving book! Men—ask your wives to get it! Buy any Mueller Product you choose . . knowing it's made of the finest ingredients in a clean American factory. Then send the complete Mueller wrapper and 10 cents for your Income Tax Book. Mail the coupon below, today!

*** TEAR HERE AND TAKE WITH YOU ***

C. F. Mueller Company
Department:—"Y"
Jersey City, New Jersey

Please send me a copy of "The ABC of Income Tax Returns." I enclose the wrapper from one of the Mueller Products and 10¢ in coin.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY

HURRY! OFFER EXPIRES FEB. 15, 1942!

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Many Women Leaders Heard Over the Air

Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, is to be among the many active and interesting New England women interviewed by Priscilla Fortescue over radio station WEEI on the program which she conducts each morning between 9 and 9:15 o'clock, "Good Morning, Ladies." Mrs. Wescott will be interviewed on Monday, Feb. 16.

Others who have appeared on the air in this program have been Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor, and Honorary President of the Campfire Girls; Harriet Warner Baxter, poet, author, and lecturer; Emilie Loring, author; and Mrs. Lawrence Mead, "mother" of the International Student Center in Cambridge.

Mrs. Fortescue says that the supply of interesting women seems unending and that names of new prospects for interviews are always coming to her, through friends or through correspondence or just through day-to-day contacts.

She has a son, Peter, and a daughter, Patty, and in spite of her varied activities, Mrs. Fortescue finds time to bring them up to be a credit to any mother. She loves cooking and does it whenever she can spare a minute for the kitchen.

Book Reviews

She began combining homemaking with a career many years ago when she decided she wanted wider activity. At that time radio was an infant profession, but it offered her an idea, and she began by giving book reviews over a Boston station, without salary. Later she did style talks on the air, assembled style shows, and—to obtain valuable experience—became stylist for one of the large retail stores here. Eventually this led to the management of a dress shop in Wellesley, where incidentally, she had gone to college.

"But I didn't like the retail end of things at all," she says, "and radio was calling again."

Previously, Mrs. Fortescue had had a deep-seated love of acting and succeeded in studying under John Craig at one of the earliest of the summer theaters. Later she made her professional debut with Mary Young, his wife, in "Ceiling Zero." She met Marie Stoddard, who came to Boston to put on a radio program and to teach voice, and it was through her that Mrs. Fortescue learned to be human rather than "arty" in her radio scripts, to help people to laugh instead of weep.

Went to Hollywood

Miss Stoddard later asked her to come to Hollywood and "look the place over." She went, and at the request of her radio station and some of the Boston newspapers, sent stories back telling that Hollywood was really like under the surface, how it was sincere and genuine and not merely glamorous.

Mrs. Fortescue says today that from the very beginning she had a theory she would find Hollywood just about what she brought to Hollywood. And Hollywood went out of its way to prove her right. She found the friendliest of people there, ready to help a "New England nobody," as she termed herself, and before long she found herself asked to write movie scripts and even was given a part in the RKO picture "Condemned Women," a story of prison life.

Mrs. Fortescue now has another radio program, this time of Hollywood news, Monday through Friday over WEEI at 3:40 in the afternoon. In her lectures before women's clubs, Mrs. Fortescue says, she has found that women who perhaps never go to the movies and certainly have been quite uninterested in the lives of the famous stars, come to her afterward and ask all sorts of questions and appear to be quite converted to an open interest in the motion picture industry.

W. Roxbury Club Sponsoring Exhibit

An exhibit of arts and crafts done by pupils of the intermediate and high school grades of the West Roxbury-Roslindale district will be sponsored beginning Feb. 10 by the West Roxbury Woman's Club.

This exhibition, to be presented on the thirty-first birthday of the Club, is in charge of Mrs. Henry P. Moore, Chairman of the Art Committee, assisted by several committee members.

By a Staff Photographer

Aid United China Relief

Daughters of Professor and Mrs. Yen Ren Chao of Nanking, China, and Cambridge, Mass. (left to right), Bella, Lensey, Nova, and Rulan, who sang and explained Chinese songs at the China Shop's tea yesterday. This shop, at 145 Newbury Street, Boston, has become a successful venture, under direction of the Women's Division of United China Relief. Its Wednesday afternoon teas have grown into a popular midweek event on the social calendar.

Wellesley Hills Club's Talk to Aid Fund

The scholarship fund of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club is to benefit from the proceeds of a talk by Jan Struther, author of "Mrs. Miniver," on "Your Country and Mine," in the auditorium of the Wellesley High School, Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 2:30 o'clock.

Members of the Wellesley Hills Club will be admitted without charge, on their membership cards, though cards of other federated clubs will not be so honored at this meeting. The club emphasizes, however, that all are welcome.

Guest tickets may be obtained at the door or from any member of the Scholarship Committee, which includes Mrs. B. Harrison Cohan, the Chairman, Mrs. Arthur J. Anderson, Mrs. Thomas L. Chase, Mrs. Charles M. Davidson, Mrs. Arthur C. Doran, Mrs. Joseph J. Krackleer, Mrs. Chester J. Pike, Mrs. Chenery Salmon, Mrs. Nelson C. Tisdel, and Mrs. Seth D. Tucker.

Special guests will be Miss Helen Temple Cook, head of the Dana Hall Schools, and Edwin H. Miner, Superintendent of Schools in Wellesley.

The Arts and Crafts Committee, under Mrs. Herbert U. Smith and Mrs. Albert Richards, will hold an exhibit at the meeting, of sculpture, boat models, wood carving, and other articles made either by club members or by their husbands. Also, there will be an exhibit of posters designed by pupils of the high and junior high schools and of the elementary schools under the direction of Miss Ruth Millner, Art Supervisor in the Wellesley Schools. Prizes will be awarded for the best posters. A sale of home-made food has been planned before and after the meeting, to aid in swelling the scholarship fund.

The Program Committee includes Mrs. William H. Vogler, Chairman, Mrs. Hermon P. Bell, Mrs. Donald D. Durrell, Mrs. Walter E. Flagg, Mrs. Harold A. Grout, Mrs. Ralph D. Powell, and Mrs Leeds A. Wheeler.

Talk on China For Kosmos Club

The Kosmos Club of Wakefield will hear Courtney Wilson Dean relate her experiences on "Passage by Visa Through Wartime China" when it meets in Lafayette Hall tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. L. Endicott Bennett, Chairman of Department of International Relations, will introduce the speaker.

Mrs. Anthony A. Piazza of the Department of Art has arranged an Oriental Art Corner for that afternoon. Refreshments under the direction of Mrs. Clarence B. Hoag, Chairman of Hospitality, will be served following the meeting.

Mrs. Myron G. Holmes, Chairman of Department of American Home, is sponsoring a series of teas in the interest of the War Relief Committee of the State Federation. Already a number of members have held social hours, and each member of the club is being asked to do so in the hope that substantial funds may be realized.

Current Affairs Lecture

The next lecture by Eunice Harriet Avery in her current series on "Interpretation of World Affairs" will be given tomorrow morning at 10:45 in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The subject for tomorrow's lecture is "The Neighbors and the Axis at Rio: A Study in Mexico, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil."

Exhibit at Vassar Museum Aided by Boston Students

Four girls from the Boston area are among those Vassar College students who helped prepare the current exhibit in the Social Museum of the college, which takes its title, "The Great Idea," from Walt Whitman's phrase, "the idea of perfect and free individuals," and is a graphic illustration of freedom for all races, nationalities, and religions. This exhibit is the first in a series which will elaborate the topic of individual rights in American democracy.

The young women are Miss Eleanor Mead of Cambridge, Miss June Jackson, also of Cambridge, Miss Alice Meriam of South Lincoln, and Miss Dorothy Anderson of Watertown.

The museum is open to the public and is supervised by a full-time director and a faculty committee representing eight academic departments. The present exhibit will continue through Feb. 12.

Miss Meriam, who is a senior majoring in economics, assisted in compiling statistics for the charts and in printing posters for the display. Miss Mead, a junior, also worked on the statistics, and Miss Anderson and Miss Jackson, both freshmen, helped with the printing.

"The Great Idea" pictures the economic, social, religious, and psychological problems produced by the diversity of people within the American nation. It presents the difficulties of the immigrant, the Negro, the Jew, and the members of other minority groups in their search for equality of opportunity and in their adjustment to life in this nation. It also shows what their contributions have been to American life.

The theme of this series of exhibits was developed from a suggestion made by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, of which Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar, is an officer. The Conference will probably use some of the charts and other material in its work for racial and religious understanding.

Bay State D. A. R. Plans a Luncheon For Lincoln's Day

Dr. Abigail Adams Eliot, Director of the Nursery Training School of Boston, will speak on "Children and Defense" at a luncheon being planned for Lincoln's Day, Feb. 12, by the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution. It is that organization's Committee for National Defense through Patriotic Education, Mrs. Herman F. Robinson, Chairman, which is sponsoring the luncheon, and greetings from the National Committee will be given by Mrs. Fred Y. Spurr, National Vice-Chairman in charge of the New England States.

Prof. Curtis M. Hilliard of Simmons College will talk on "Health and Nutrition in Defense."

Other speakers will include the Rev. Dr. Brady D. Feagan, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Arlington, who will pronounce an invocation, and Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, the State Regent, whose subject will be "Lincoln and Washington."

Mrs. Smith is also Director of the Women's Division of the Somerville Public Safety Committee, and on Jan. 5 she organized a defense school which already has an enrollment of 350, with courses in canteen, motor transport, and air warden training.

Music will be furnished by Mrs. Bradford Kent, contralto.

Co-chairman of the event, with Mrs. Robinson, is Mrs. William P. Burnham, State Chairman of Conservation for the D. A. R.

Mrs. George W. Boland, Servicemen's Hospitality Chairman of Old North Chapter, is in charge of table hostesses, and Mrs. William P. Long and Mrs. James L. Kerr have charge of table decorations.

The luncheon will be held at 12:30 in the Empire Ballroom of the Hotel Vendome. Tables will seat 10, it is announced, and tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Herbert S. Johnson, 15 Evans Road, Brookline, from Miss Marion Decrow of Boston, Mrs. Alfred N. Graham of Leicester, or from Mrs. S. Dustin Perkins of Salem.

Braid With A Feminine Air

A slick self-chosen uniform for here and now . . . and an eye on Spring . . . the rayon faille suit with disarming chic . . . not too tailored to dispel its feminine appeal. The first in black, navy or brown; the second adds pink or blue to its color range. Misses'. 39.90.

Second Floor

Jordan Marsh Company Boston

Haverhill Electric Gets An Ultimatum

A move to seek public ownership of the Haverhill Electric Company has been threatened by Mayor Albert W. Glynn, of Haverhill, unless a substantial decrease in the company's electric rates is obtained

The Mayor's threat was voiced at a public hearing held by the State Public Utilities Commission on the rate structure of the company. The investigation was started by the Commission's own motion. However, at the end of today's session, Mayor Glynn, Mayor John M. Kelleher, of Newburyport, and Martin Burns, Newbury Selectman, signed a petition for a rate reduction.

The Haverhill Mayor told the Commission that he was ready to spend $20,000 to obtain a reduction in Haverhill rates. He said he had hired a firm of reputable engineers to make a preliminary survey. These engineers, he said, reported that Haverhill has the highest electric rates in the United States.

Damon E. Hall, counsel for the New England Power Association, suppliers of current to the Haverhill concern, placed on the witness stand Jesse E. Gray, rate engineer, to present figures regarding the Haverhill company's financial status.

Camellia Show For Two Days

The choicest camellia blooms that the conservatories and greenhouses of New England can produce will be massed at the seventh annual camellia show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Horticultural Hall tomorrow and Saturday. The show will be open from 2 to 9 p. m. on Friday and from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. on Saturday —and is free.

Camellia shows are not common in New England because the plants are so tender, but there are a few good growers in Greater Boston. Flowers from the century-old plants of Mrs. Arthur Lyman of Waltham will be featured. Her plants are believed to be the oldest in the United States.

Camellias are the blossoms of a Chinese evergreen shrub which is very closely related to the tea plant. They have been grown in this section since the days of the Boston and Salem clipper ships. The merchant princes of that vanished era first brought these rare shrubs home to ornament their mansions.

More Dollars Wanted

By a Staff Photographer

Sale of Defense Bonds and Stamps Speeded

By way of speeding up the sale of National Defense Stamps and Bonds, this new booth has been erected in the Victory Promenade Lobby of the main Post Office Building in Boston, center of an area including 26 cities and towns comprising the Boston Postal District. Both stamps and bonds are on sale at all branch post offices. Grouped around the booth are, from left to right: Sergeant James Manning of Watertown, Mass., United States Army; Sergeant Douglas H. Guy of Walpole, Mass., United States Marine Corps, and L. Warren Kellogg of Anamosa, Iowa, yeoman, third class, United States Navy.

U. S. Ponders Aiding Mass. In Water Plan

Federal officials today had before them a Massachusetts request for a $2,500,000 contribution for the building of an $8,000,000 water tunnel connecting reservoirs at Chestnut Hill, Brookline, and Norumbega more adequately to protect Metropolitan Boston's water supply.

Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, explained that if the Federal contribution is made, the M. D. C. has sufficient money left from the appropriations for construction of Quabbin Reservoir to finance building of the tunnel. He explained that besides affording greater protection for the water supply, the tunnel would eliminate the necessity of the present pumping station at Chestnut Hill.

According to the M. D. C. Chairman, Federal engineers soon will come to Boston to survey the proposed site. He has presented letters to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall showing that Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, and Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District, have certified the project as giving greater protection to Boston's water supply.

Universities Announce New Extension Courses

Harvard and Boston Universities today announced a group of new extension courses, to be given in the evening (or Saturday morning) beginning next week and the following week.

Economic Aspects of War and Defense, given by Edward G. Bennion, of Harvard.

The History of the Near East, Prof. Frank Nowak, of B. U.

General Zoology, Associate Prof. Frank M. Carpenter, of Harvard.

Connecticut Folk Like Milk on Stoop Daily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29—The single item of daily milk delivery, threatened now by priorities restrictions, seems likely to affect as many Connecticut families as anything that has yet resulted from the war effort.

Only 10 per cent of Connecticut's population lives on farms. The other 90 per cent are milk consumers, and it happens that almost all of them have their milk delivered to their doorsteps. Connecticut has a higher proportion of retail milk deliveries, according to the State Milk administrator, than any other State. Four-fifths of Connecticut's milk is delivered house-to-house, only one fifth is bought at grocery stores.

Milk Administrator Donald O. Hammerberg called attention to these facts this week in a bulletin prepared for dealers and producers. The restrictions on tires and trucks for retail delivery, plus the competition for labor of all kinds in this highly industrialized State, have persuaded dealers already that they must limit their deliveries to alternate days. Mr. Hammerberg hints that it may be necessary to make still more drastic changes soon.

Among his proposals is one that laymen have made for years, with no effect—eliminating the criss-cross routes of competing dealers, with half a dozen milk wagons serving a single apartment house or a suburban street. Dealers should think about the possibility of exchanging customers to shorten their routes, says the Milk Administrator. They can eliminate special deliveries. They can have their drivers make collections while on a delivery trip instead of making a special round for that purpose.

If the public is required to buy milk at the store, the natural tendency will be a shift from bottled to evaporated milk, and this is a thought to horrify Connecticut producers and dealers. The evaporated milk sold in this State is produced entirely outside Connecticut.

The Week in Connecticut

Spellacy Off to Capital

Mayor T. J. Spellacy of Hartford was off for Washington this week to protect the City treasury, if possible, against the loss of tax revenue from transfer of ownership in certain Hartford factories to the Government of the United States. One plant of the Colt's Patent Arms Manufacturing Company and the plant of the Hanson-Whitney Machine Company, the Mayor understood, were to be taken over, and taxes which the City levies on this property would not longer be collectible. The situation, he told the City Finance Board, is "serious."

The Mayor's chances of success appeared none too bright. The Colt's plant in question was built with funds furnished by the British Government, and the Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has entered into contract to acquire the land, buildings and machinery, as part of the lend-lease program. Colt's would continue to operate the plant.

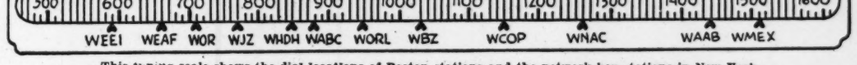
The City, however, is still trying, thus far in vain, to collect taxes on the plant as property of the British Government. The case is in the Court of Common Pleas.

Tire Outlook Tighter

Chester Bowles, young advertising man who is now doubling as Tire Rationing Administrator for Connecticut, announces that the February quota of tires will be much lower than the number allowed in January. Mr. Bowles warned that "if the war lasts more than two years, most of us may have to depend on busses, bicycles and shoe leather. Under normal conditions, Connecticut uses 50,000 in a month. The February quota is 2,886, most of them for trucks and busses.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Swing Time	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm": sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15	Bob Hannon, songs	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife":	'Pepper Young's Family'	Camp Grant in Review:	Sports and music
3:45	Talk: Presid'nt'l Ball	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	music: interviews: sk.	Sports and music
4:00	Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Colonial Network Orch	Sports and music
4:15	Orch: Jerry & Sky.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	United We Stand	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch.	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories.	"Young Widder Brown".	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	Community Fund Speak'r
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00	News comment	News; Music	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Dance orchestra
6:15	Voice of Broadway.	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	News Analyst	The Town Crier
6:30	News: music	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Colonial Network Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Talk: Musical Interlude.	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.: News.	Dance orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Barron Elliott's Orch	"Who's News"
7:30	'Maudie's Diary';	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:45	dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	'Songs for Marching	"Bringing Up Parents"
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Brice, guests, orchestra	Men": E. Evans, b'rit'ne	Fireside Time
8:30	"Archie": comedy;	"Service With a Smile":	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Dinah Shore, songs
8:45	solos; or.: E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Dance Orchestra	"The Dreamland Four"
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Program	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album": records
9:15	"Big Town"	"How Can Our Schools	Mary Martin; Jerry	News Service	Classical Album
9:30	"Big Town"	Meet the War Emergency?"	Lester; Music Maids;	Red Cross Program; or-	Classical Album
9:45			guests; orchestra	chestra	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	"First Line": De-	Attuck's Chorus	Barrymore, guests	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	The Alpineers
10:30	fense program	War Extra	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty': Talk	songs; orchestra; guests	"Under Western Skies"	Irish Melodies
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch	Dance Music
11:15	Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Dance Orchestra	Dramatic Sketch
11:30	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	"Joe and Mabel": com-	J. B. Priestley: recorded	Day's End: music
11:45	Music: orchestra	"Music You Want"	edy drama	Frankie Master's Orch	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Ofgan recital	Musical Clock	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30	Music; News	Bradley Kincaid	Taxes; "Piesta"	Headline News	
7:45	News; War summary	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00	News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15	Shoppin' Time: talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	"George & Dixie": news	"Morning Watch": talk.	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Headline News; Morning	British Salute President	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45	Carl Moore: News	Toast: music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service	Zelma Larssons' Music
9:15	School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larssons' Music
9:30	School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Concert; Talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	Dramatization	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	Betty Crocker	"Millwheel": music	"Bess Johnson"	'New England Cupboard'	Farm and Home News
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian news	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Paul Arthur, songs	"Help Mate": drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	"String Time"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Popular music	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Story of Mary Marlin":	News comment	Dance Orchestra; Talk
11:15	"Man I Married"	Mildred Carlson, talk	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons": sketch	Press Con.; Mel'dy Str'gs	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; Cowboy songs.	"David Harum": sketch.	Choir Loft	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Dramatized News	Defense; Agricul. prgrm	"The Town Crier"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Financine, songs
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	news; guests; orchestra	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Vic & Sade": sk	Red Cross: Speaker; Or	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	"Singing Strings"
2:00	Serial drama	Music Appreciation Hour,	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Walter Damrosch, cond.	"The Mystery Man"	Colonial Network Orch	Victory Program
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Washington Calling":	"Valiant Lady": drama.	'Music Styled For You':	Jean Harper, songs
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	orchestra; vocalists	"Grimm's Daughter"	orchestra; vocalists	News Service
3:00	"Swing Time"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:15	Bob Hannon, songs.	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:30	News: "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ray Herbeck's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45	Astronomy Program	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Ray Herbeck's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00	Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Network Orch	Sports and Music
4:15	Musical Camera	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30	Landt Trio	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Arthur Prechette, pianist
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown".	Boake Carter, News	"Musical Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries".	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	Community Fund Talk
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong': drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk	"The Town Crier"
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Talk: Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dance Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs.	"Icecapades": Navy Pgm.	News of the World	Philip Guedalla	Five Star News; Defense.
7:30	"How'm I Doin'?":	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"The Lone Ranger":	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:45	Bob Hawk; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	The Alpineers
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Wheeler - Ladd, comed-	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	"PM" Reporter
8:15	Brian Donlevy,	ians; songs; guest	Graham; orchestra	Herbie Kay's Orchestra.	Am'c'n Legion Glee Club
8:30	drama; guests; or-	Milton Berle, Shirley	"Information, Please!"	Russell Bennett's Note-	The Lyric Theater
8:45	chestra; E. Davis.	Ross; guest; orchestra.	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	book	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	"Classical Album"
9:30	First Nighter: B.	"Michael Piper": dra-	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	"America Preferred":	"Classical Album"
9:45	Luddy, L. Tremayne	matic sketch; News	House": variety	Herb't Janssen, baritone	
10:00	Ransom Sherman:	"Party Line": variety	"Wings of Destiny":	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15	com; sk.; music	Vladimir Horowitz, piano	dramatic sketch	Network Sports	Dance Music
10:30	F. Allen; B. U. pgm	News Commentators	"Studio X": popular va-	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty": talk	riety program	Network Sports	The Alpineers
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	President Roosevelt's
11:15	President Roose-	President Roosevelt's	President's Birthday	President's Birthday Ball	Birthday Ball
11:30	velt's Birthday	Birthday Ball Cele-	Ball Celebration	Celebration	President Roosevelt's
11:45	Ball Celebration	bration	Pres. Birthday Celeb'r't'n	President's Birthday Ball	Birthday Ball

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—News, features and music for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:00 p. m.—News, features and music (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"The World's Literature."
10:45 p. m.—Late news and music.

WBOS 11.87mc, 25.26m

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Music.
4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:15 p. m.—Science News in Portuguese.
5:30 p. m.—Music Apreciation (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stock (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—"String Time."
7:30 p. m.—Brazilian Information Bulletin (Portuguese).
7:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—Americans All (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Movieland Stars (Spanish).
8:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation (Spanish).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Mosaics.
9:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
10:30 p. m.—Editorial Comment (English).
10:45 p. m.—American Favorites.
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music.
VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Moscow—5:15 p. m.—English Comment.
RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—7:25 p. m.—Civilian Defense Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—BBC Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—7:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Camp Grant in Review.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana": music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
8:15 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
8:30 p. m.—"For Your Information."
8:45 p. m.—Frankie Master's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Jack Starr Hunt.
9:30 p. m.—Red Cross War Fund Program.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:30 p. m.—"Your Defense Reporter."
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Henry King's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, "Britain Speaks."
11:45 p. m.—Frankie Master's Orchestra.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 30
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program

For Friday, Jan. 30

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.5m), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Severe Penalties for Theft of Rationed Property Approved by Committee

War Powers For Governor Before House

Initial legislative approval of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's bill to establish severe penalties for stealing of rationed property was granted today as the House of Representatives was poised to act on another piece of emergency legislation, the Governor's War Powers bill.

The Legislative Committee on Judiciary reported favorably the bill providing for a prison sentence of not more than five years for theft of rationed property and for theft of any property during a blackout.

The Committee action came after a public hearing at which Joseph F. Bacigalupo, Assistant Attorney General, said the legislation would serve notice to the judiciary that the Legislature wants minor thefts of rationed property to be dealt with seriously. He explained that at present a Judge may impose a sentence of only one year in the House of Correction or a maximum fine of $300 for stealing of any article valued at less than $100.

Today, the Legislative Committee on Public Service reported favorably the Governor's proposal authorizing the State and municipalities to deduct money from the salary of public employees volunteering to purchase United States Defense bonds.

The War Powers bill emerged from the legislative committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety with all his requested powers approved, except for modification of provisions regarding authority to suspend labor and civil service laws and over insurance companies.

Under the committee-approved legislation, members of police and fire forces, the State Guard, and the armed forces in uniform would be granted authority to enter private homes to enforce blackout and air-raid precautions rules, regulations or orders issued by the Governor.

The Governor would have vast authority over transportation, public utilities, labor, and other fields.

The changes in the War Powers bill make more specific the Governor's authority over labor law suspension. Whereas the original bill gave the Governor authority over "terms and conditions of labor and employment," the new draft allows him to suspend labor laws, rules and regulations interfering with war production.

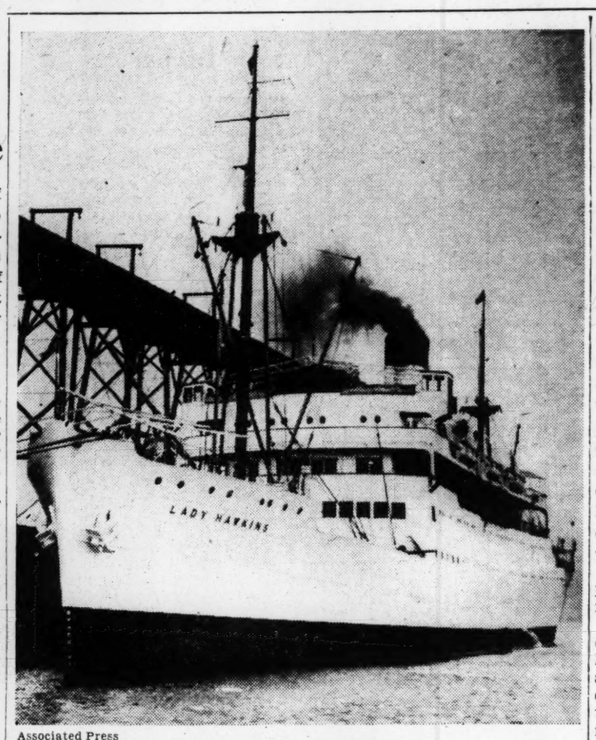
Under the original civil service law provision, the Governor would have had power over all civil employment. The new provisions give authority to Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, with approval of the State Civil Service Commission to:

1 Approve or extend provisional appointments.

2. Extend the life of existing civil service eligible lists for appointments.

3. Restrict leaves of absences, except to those going into the armed services.

4. Remove from eligible list persons who decline appointments after stating they would accept the positions, and to restore them to the lists later.



Associated Press

Torpedoed Liner Lady Hawkins

This Canadian National Steamship Company craft was well known in the Boston-West Indies cruise trade, under command of Capt. H. O. Giffin. The vessel operated in the Boston service for better than 11 years, shuttling between Halifax, Bermuda, Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana.

Two Massachusetts passengers, whose fate is not known, were disclosed today by the Canadian National Steamship Lines to have been aboard the vessel. Their names were given as J. W. Benson of Malden and J. Dennehy of Somerville.

Boston School Appointments On Political Basis Attacked

Lines were drawn today for a showdown over whether appointments in the Boston Public School system shall be made on a nonpolitical merit basis by the Superintendent of Schools, or dictated by the "recommendations" of certain politicians on the Boston School Committee.

This situation was doubly portentous because it found Superintendent Arthur L. Gould taking a strong stand against political domination, at the risk of his job. Mr. Gould's re-appointment to the $12,000 post, one of the most important public positions in the City of Boston, will come before the School Committee next April.

Mr. Gould has voiced vigorous opposition to a plan, seemingly engineered by three members of the School Committee, to appoint three men with political connections to newly-created positions in the school system.

The proposed three appointments mark the first time in more than five years that any member of the School Committee has sought to take a hand in appointments, Joseph C. White, a fourth member of the Committee, said today.

Stand With Gould

He added that when the question is brought up at next Monday's meeting, he will stand with Superintendent Gould and vote against the appointments.

The fifth Committeeman, Daniel J. McDevitt, likewise declared today that he opposes the Ward-Foley scheme and will vote against it.

With Committeemen White and McDevitt lined up against colleagues Ward and Foley, it appears the ultimate decision on the issue rests in the hands of School Committee Chairman Clement Norton.

Mr. Norton said today that he is "not interested" in any one of the three nominees, although he is acquainted with them. The only previous public indication of his position on the Ward-Foley appointments was his action in submitting them to Superintendent Gould

Appointments

The proposed appointments are:

Cornelius P. "Tubber" Cronin, campaign worker for School Committeeman Michael J. Ward and a former Cambridge athlete, to be Supervisor of Health and Safety Education. This position was abolished by the School Committee in 1939 when the Bureau of Child Accounting was created and the incumbent transferred to this new bureau.

Thomas F. Meagher, an instructor at the Donald McKay High School and a political friend of School Committeeman Dr. Patrick J. Foley of South Boston, to be an Assistant Director of Physical Education. This is a newly-created position.

James H. Holland, teacher-coach at Mechanic Arts High School and said to be a friend of School Committeeman Clement A. Norton, Chairman of the School Committee, to be an Assistant Director of Physical Education. This is another newly-created position.

These three appointments were proposed by Chairman Norton, on behalf "of Mr. Ward," at last Monday's meeting of the School Committee.

Mr. White vigorously opposed the proposed appointments on the ground that selection of teachers should be left to a qualified educator, a nonpolitical executive.

Customarily, appointments are proposed by the Superintendent of Schools. This practice is in accord with State law and School Committee rules. The Superintendent proffers names of proposed appointees; the School Committee either approves or rejects.

To clarify the law on the current issue, Committee Chairman Norton said today he would ask Corporation Counsel Robert Cutler for an opinion as to the obligations, powers and rights of the School Committee with respect to appointments in the physical education division.

In other branches of the school system, rated lists of teachers exist, and usually the number one man is given any promotion, just as eligibles on a civil list are selected and promoted. In the physical education division, however, there is no list rating the personnel.

When Mr. Gould was chosen Superintendent more than five years ago it was with the clear understanding that he should be left from political interference, Mr. White explained today. Mr. Gould's appointment followed the passing of former Supt. Patrick T. Campbell, who had been subjected to political pressure on appointments.

The three names were "submitted" to Superintendent Gould merely "for his consideration," both Mr. Ward and Mr. Foley said today. They declared the three nominees are "high type men" who would be an asset to the school system.

Persons opposing the nominations contend that however worthy the nominees of politically chosen School Committeemen, the selecting of personnel should be left strictly and exclusively to the Superintendent and his assistants, who are professionally trained as educators.

Those taking the opposite view contend that School Committeemen circulate more widely than the superintendents, come in contact with more people, and therefore have valuable advice to offer in making appointments.

Both Mr. Ward and Mr. Foley suggested that there may be "more politics" in the school administration than there is in the School Committee.

The same basic issue of political domination in school appointments came into the spotlight in Cambridge today when City Solicitor John F. Daly declared that certain of last year's appointments to the school system were illegal, on the ground that they had been proposed by School Committee members and not by the Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Daly's ruling had the effect of dismissing four school teachers and demoting 10 others.

All of the appointments were made during the last half of 1941, before the new Plan E government went into effect.

Tax Only On Each Meal Is Proposed Now

Massachusetts restaurant patrons may soon pay the much-criticized 5 per cent meal tax only on each individual meal costing $1 or more —as legislators vociferously insist they intended when the tax was adopted last October.

After legislators charged that Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, had contravened the Legislature's intent by his broad application of the tax, the House this afternoon approved an order directing Mr. Long to confer with Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, on interpretation of the statute.

The order, as previously approved by the Rules Committee, reads:

"Whereas the intent of the General Court in the passage of said legislation was to tax only each and every separate meal, the charge for which is $1 or more, at the rate of 5 per cent thereon, and not to confer upon the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation any broader rule-making or regulatory power than is specifically granted therein, therefore be it

"Ordered, that the said Commissioner consult with the Attorney General forthwith with respect to the interpretation of the law and issue such rules and regulations as may be authorized by the law, and make interpretations thereon, only with the prior approval of the Attorney General and bearing in mind the intent of the General Court as stated above."

At the Rules Committee public hearing legislators berated the Commissioner for ruling that a person paying several checks totaling $1 or more must pay the five per cent tax even though none of the individual checks amounts to $1.

The Commissioner's application of the tax to so-called meal tickets and to monthly hotel meal bills, regardless of the size of the individual meal price, was also criticized as beyond the intent of the Legislature.

The Rules Committee action was without modern Massachusetts legislative precedent. Ordinarily the Legislature would push through a law clarifying or amending the original statute. But leaders are seeking to keep the special session as short as possible. If a measure to revise the tax law were admitted for consideration, the entire issue of taxation to finance old age assistance liberalization would be reopened, causing a long session.

Before the present order was adopted leaders had considered an order asking Mr. Bushnell for an advisory opinion on the Commissioner's interpretations.

Commissioner Long, informed of the Committee action, complained that the Committee failed to hear his side of the case,. He pointed out that revenue from the tax would be far below his $2,500,000 estimate annually if the order is adopted.

"The order is certainly a surprise to me," Mr. Long added. "I have not been consulted by the Rules Committee or any other committee on the matter. One would think that they would give an administrative officer more than 15 minutes to think the matter out. If the order is adopted it will leave the matter of the revenue to be derived from the tax wide open."

New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission

They're Granite State "Bompails"

Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire and one of his secretaries shown examining a pair of wooden pails designed for use in removing incendiary bombs from a building. Samples of the pails have been sent to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the Office of Civilian Defense, to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia at New York City Hall, and to Dean James M. Landis, Executive Officer of the Office of Civilian Defense. Made from hurricane timber, the "bompails" will save metal; and they have given partial answer to business problems to at least three small New Hampshire concerns not suitable for defense production. The pail was designed by the woodworking firms in co-operation with Edward Ellingwood, State Industrial Agent. The missing second B in the pail's name is reserved as a "bee" to turn loose on the bombs, the makers of the product intimate.

'Keep Mum, Chum' New Army Camp Byword

War Activities in New England

Mum's the Word—To counteract "vicious rumors" which have no basis in fact the Public Relations Office of the Army First Corps Area has coined the phrase, "Keep mum, chum!"

Army officials said the same rule should be applied to all reports, whether true or false, to prevent indiscriminate circulation of information which might be of value to the enemy.

The announcement came soon after Capt. Clifton I. Munroe, Public Relations Officer at Fort Devens, condemned rumors which he said he believed were being circulated by "fifth columnists."

"Rumors of immoral conduct among soldiers, severe epidemics at the fort, mass desertions, and unexplainable deaths," he said, "have poured through this office in a steady stream since the United States entered the war.

"In my opinion these rumors are being circulated by "fifth columnists" of Nazi and Fascist allegiance. They are utterly false and without foundation. They are spread by these sneaking members of our society to alarm families and friends of Army personnel, particularly of the new selectees."

"The only way to be sure of the truth of a story," he added, "is to see it in the newspapers. Any important news regarding accidents, deaths or injuries to Army personnel has been and will be given to the press freely and without qualification by this office."

New England Men Honored — Marching in field uniforms and bearing arms, the soldiers of the 43rd (New England) Division passed in review yesterday before 10 outstanding soldiers cited for meritorious performance during the Carolina maneuvers last November. Reviewing the troops with the honored men was their commander, Brig. Gen. John H. Hester, who shook hands with each of the men and extended his personal congratulations. Silk streamers were attached to the guidon flags of the honored men's companies and batteries.

"The example you men have set will serve to increase the efficiency of the entire Division," General Hester told them. "We are all proud of what you have done to gain this recognition, I hope all the officers and men will emulate your example."

The ten soldiers were: Sergeant P. A. Foherty, Bangor, Maine; Sergeant Albert W. Hope, Pawtucket, R. I.; Private Louis P. Maisano, New Haven, Conn.; Private First Class, Joseph Anastasio, New Haven, Conn.; Sergeant Charles Hackadarian, Providence, R. I.; Sergeant John F. Moulton, South Portland, Maine; Master Sergeant Henry W. Cornell, Providence, R. I.; Private First Class Thomas E. Dunkle, Providence, R. I.; First Sergeant Earl A. Taylor, Bethel, Conn. and Sergeant Edwin D. Davey, New Britain, Conn.

Signal Corps Openings — Headquarters of the Army's First Corps Area announced today that civilian men from 30 to 60 years old may qualify for Commissions in the Army's Signal Corps.

"To be considered for appointment applicants must have a college degree in electrical engineering, electronic physics or radio communication, or have had equivalent experience," the Army said. It added that marriage would be no bar and that only in exceptional cases would men younger than 30 be considered.

Applicants will be interviewed by First Lieut. Victor C. Hobday, in Room 1305, Post Office Building, Boston, Saturday, Jan. 31.

No Favorites Here—Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Mullen of Newton, Mass., have divided their allegiance pretty evenly among the Nation's armed forces. One son, Henry, is in the Army. Another, William, is a Marine. A third, George, has joined the Navy.

28 From Torpedoed Tanker Saved by Boston Fishing Boat

Rescue of 28 men, mostly Norwegians, comprising the crew of a Norwegian motor tanker, 60 miles off Seal Island, Nova Scotia, and the subsequent landing of the men at Shelburne, Nova Scotia, by the Boston dory line trawler Grand Marshall was told here today when that vessel tied up at the Fish Pier.

Fishermen aboard the Grand Marshall said they had sighted two lifeboats with the survivors and from them had learned that the craft was torpedoed at 5 p. m., Jan. 21, 100 miles off the Nova Scotia coast, while bound from New York to Halifax.

The crew left the 4,985-ton vessel in three lifeboats, later casting off one of the boats and all survivors getting into the two boats. One of the two was a motor boat and towed the other approximately 40 miles before the gas supply ran out.

They were in the boats a total of 36 hours before being sighted by the crew of the Grand Marshall on the morning of Jan. 23. The sunken ship was laden with a cargo of lubricating oil.

According to the fishermen, the survivors said the tanker, a frequent visitor to Boston before the war, was cut in halves by the enemy action but both sections were still afloat when the crew left the scene. All of the crew were saved.

Boston Fund Near Half Way –Boost Needed

A slight between-report-luncheon lull was experienced today at the headquarters of the Greater Boston United War Fund, with scattering returns bringing contributions toward the $7,600,000 goal to $3,625,000—nearly the half-way mark, according to announcement made by Maynard Hutchinson, General Chairman.

Although this temporary slowdown was not to be considered in any way as a bogging down of the drive, Chairman Hutchinson sounded a warning that the rate of increase in giving to the Fund is "seriously inadequate."

He made public today a letter in which it was pointed out that 50 per cent of a planned contribution to Representative John W. McCormack, Majority Leader of the House, had been turned over to the Fund. The contribution was planned as part of a recent testimonial luncheon to Congressman McCormack, sponsored jointly by the Retail Trade Board and the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Advertising Club of Boston, and the Chamber, itself. Learning that such a gift would not be in accordance with the Representative's wishes, half the amount was, accordingly, diverted to the United War Fund.

In a message to more than 2,000 volunteer solicitors of the public employees' division, William J. Sheehan, division Chairman, said today:

"The public employees' division as a whole is making more progress than ever before. Despite this encouraging sign there are a large number of departments in every one of the six groups which are not coming through as they should."

"We need complete and united support. Not just a few but every group must do its full share if we are to attain our quota of nearly $500,000.

"I would like to express my most fervent gratitude to the groups which are coming through so well. At the same time, I plead with the others to give us more of their support. The job can be done if everyone will lend a hand."

An overflow crowd of volunteer workers is expected at the Boston City Club tomorrow at 12:30 p. m. for the third "Dutch Treat" report luncheon of the fund's campaign. The luncheon will be in honor of the Red Cross, with Richard F. Allen, Vice-Chairman of the Insular and Foreign Operations of the American Red Cross, as the principal speaker, and Mischa Auer, Metro Goldwyn Mayer star, and his wife as the special guests.

Luncheon arrangements are under the direction of Charles A. Coyle of the Chamber of Commerce.

Gifts to United War Fund Amounting to $100 or More

The Greater Boston United War Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

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Control of Indian Ocean Held Essential to Allied Supplies

Transport, not troops or equipment, described as biggest problem for United Nations.

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States, the arsenal of democracy, is gearing its unsurpassed productive capacity to fill the war needs of the Allies. But production—and delivery where needed—are different matters.

As Prime Minister Churchill emphasized in the current debate in Parliament, the limiting factor has "not been troops and equipment, but transport."

Doubtless the German General Staff, whose war plans have been the fountainhead of Axis strategy, visualized that Japan's entrance into the war would occasion a radical and far-flung dispersion of Allied war effort; especially in the matter of dispatching supplies.

For one strategy which the Axis powers have consistently followed during the present war, has been to isolate their enemies and destroy them piece-meal. This strategy has impartially been applied to both personnel and supply lines.

But it has not been quite so simple for the Axis—despite the fact that American deliveries must be effected to such widely different points as the Far East and the Middle East. For the relatively safe waters of the Indian Ocean at present provide a route which is far removed from Axis threats.

Indian Ocean Vital

The broad area of this ocean provides routes which today are proving of major importance in supplying the varied fronts of the United Nations.

A glance at a map of the world shows that supplies for the present critical areas in the titanic struggle for world mastery must follow one or the other of two routes which go in opposite directions from the east and west coasts of the United States. And that over each of these routes there is a long haul over which shipping can be concentrated prior to dispersing for its respective destinations.

Prime Minister Churchill has just disclosed that the eastward approaches to Australia and New Zealand have been styled the "Anzac area." These are under United States command. Communications across the Indian Ocean to India remain a "British responsibility."

Analysis of the two general routes under consideration shows that each of them has certain advantages and disadvantages as compared with the other.

The route from the east coast of the United States, for convenience New York being taken as the port of departure, will, under present conditions of U-boat threat in the Atlantic, pass through the West Indies and thence follow the bulge of South America to the vicinity of Pernambuco before striking across the South Atlantic to the Cape of Good Hope.

Comparison of Mileage

This routing does not materially increase the distance steamed to the Cape, being 7,267 as compared with 6,800 by the great circle route.

If the U-boat threat continues to develop, convoying as far as the West Indies may have to be done. And should Dakar or other nearby African or Atlantic island bases become available to the Axis, an extension of the convoy may have to be used, perhaps as far as Cape Town, where in all probability ships will have to touch for provisions and fuel.

Regardless of U-boat developments it may be found necessary to assemble shipping in convoys under cruiser escort as a protection against Axis raiders.

Once past the Cape of Good Hope, shipping will follow the several routes leading to their respective ports of destination. Should cruiser escorts continue to be necessary, Port Said and Banda Shahpur bound ships would be combined in one convoy as far as the Gulf of Aden where smaller escorts and airplanes could take over.

Route to Port Darwin

Shipping destined for Rangoon, Singapore, and Port Darwin could proceed in company to some predetermined point in the East Indian Ocean before parting company.

The alternate route from say San Francisco westward across the Pacific, would go direct to the vicinity of Samoa, and then pass through Torres Strait to Port Darwin, Australia. Thence shipping would follow the direct routes to destination.

It is increasingly evident that Japan hopes to dominate Torres Strait and its approaches, and force ships destined for critical areas in the Far East to pass south of Australia, thereby adding several thousand miles to their voyages.

The recent bold stab by Japanese airplanes at the airdrome in New Britain may be followed by an attack in force, and once established in this strategically located island, Japanese bombers will be within striking distance of shipping headed for Torres Strait.

Samoa is poorly defended and it need occasion no surprise if it goes the way of Guam, and provides Japan with an advanced base in the Southwestern Pacific.

Japan Needs Oil

Thus far there has been no evidence of far-flung raids on shipping by Japanese cruisers in the Pacific, but they can certainly be expected to be made should Japan consolidate its position in Australasia sufficiently to obtain a much needed supply of oil.

Consequently, it would seem prudent to provide cruiser escorts for Pacific convoys over whatever portion of their route it is deemed necessary—certainly from Samoa westward.

The distances, in nautical miles, involved in the two routes under consideration, are:

To Port Darwin: from New York 13,367; from San Francisco 7,773.

To Singapore: from New York 12,880; from San Francisco 10,297.

To Rangoon: from New York 12,718; from San Francisco 11,266.

To Port Said: from New York 12,593; from San Francisco 14,532.

To Banda Shahpur: from New York 12,367; from San Francisco 13,310.

Must Hold Singapore

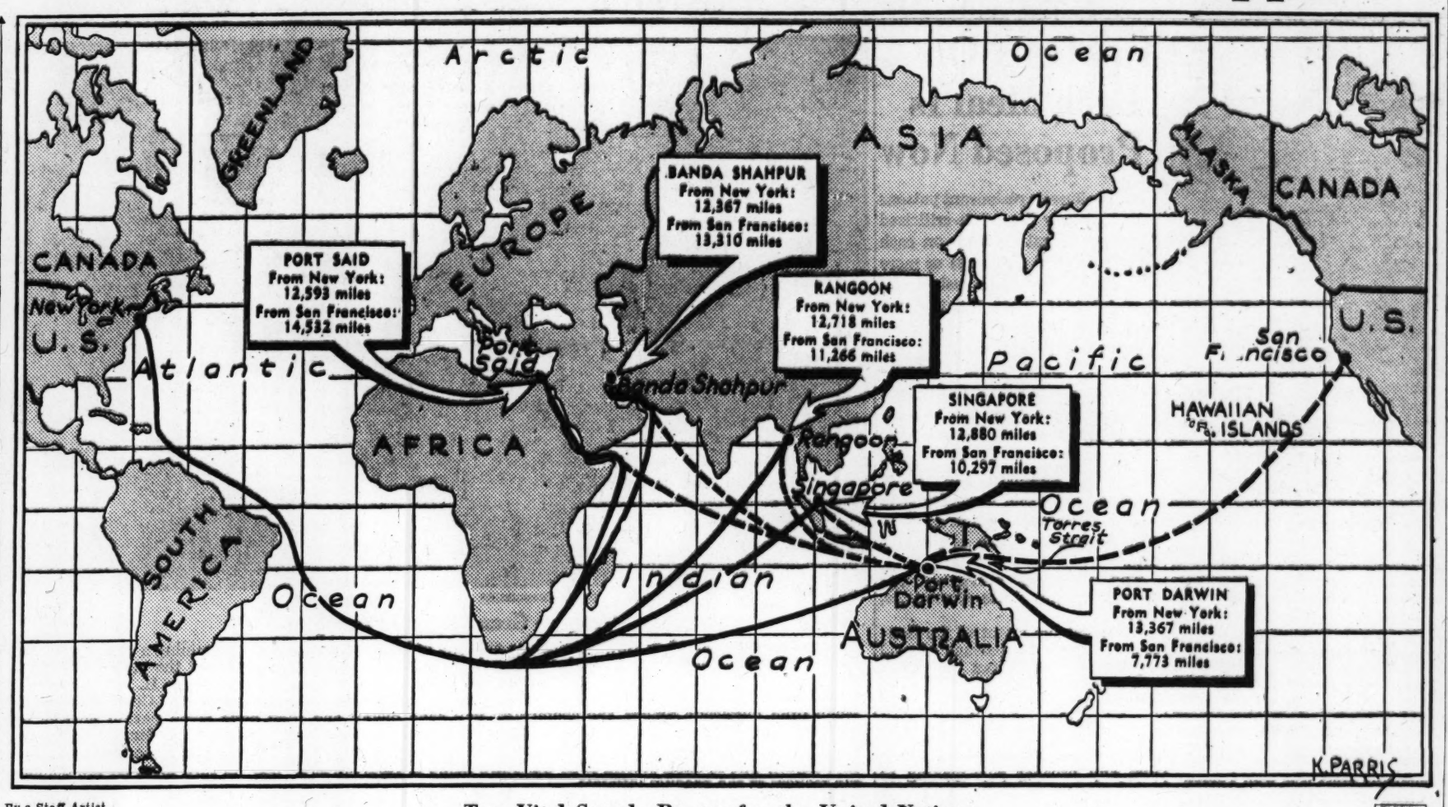
The distances as given for the Pacific routes, are considerably in excess of those over the direct routes which would be followed in normal times. For instance, by the direct route the distance from San Francisco to Singapore is 7,353 miles as compared with 10,297 by the roundabout route. Approximately the same differential applies to all the other distances given.

The New York to Persian Gulf and Red Sea routes have been in use for some time; consequently, the extension to ports in the Eastern Indian Ocean should present no particular difficulty as long as Singapore continues to bar the Japanese from easy access to that ocean. However, the distances to these ports are somewhat less via the Pacific route, while the reverse holds true for ships destined to the western Indian Ocean area.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that by either route, a considerable part of the voyage in most cases passes through the, at present, comparatively safe waters of the Indian Ocean, and the other parts of voyages can be traveled over closely patrolled or dispersed routes as conditions require.

The crux of the matter is that there are two available routes passing in large part over wide ocean spaces which will be difficult for a few raiders to scour, and while there may be occasional interceptions, they should be the exception and not the rule.

Either or both routes can be used to feed supplies into any Indian Ocean area, but it would seem reasonable to suppose, unless unforeseen circumstances otherwise dictate, that the routes involving the lesser distances will be used.



By a Staff Artist

Two Vital Supply Routes for the United Nations

The great importance of the Indian Ocean is clearly shown by the two major alternate routes from the United States to the far-flung battlefronts of the United Nations. The United States has taken over responsibility for the eastward approaches to the "Anzac area," while Britain remains responsible for the Indian Ocean proper. Distances are given in nautical miles.

Pilots Spend Leave Ferrying Bombers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Jan. 29

Now we know the aerial equivalent for a busman's holiday.

Trans-Canada Air Lines reports that two of its pilots, Capts. George Lothian and Malcolm Barclay, are back at work again. Trans-Canada gave them a three months' leave.

They spent it ferrying bombers across the Atlantic.

There was no mention of what they did in their spare time.

Axis Claims Bengasi Entered; British Admit Close Approach

ROME, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Italian High Command announced a special communiqué that German and Italian troops this morning entered Bengasi. (The same announcement was made in Berlin.)

CAIRO, Jan. 29 (AP)—Gen. Edwin Rommel's Libyan counteroffensive has veered sharply to the west and northwest and driven to within 16 miles of the British-held port of Bengasi, the British Command announced today.

The sudden change in direction came within the past 24 hours, and carried the Axis assault force to Regima inland and just east of Bengasi, the announcement disclosed.

A communiqué said "the enemy's main forces in the Msus Area"—about 70 miles southeast of Bengasi—had changed the direction of their thrust, which had been headed east until virtually halted by the battering of the British Air Force two days ago.

In the latest phase of the battle, the communiqué said, the RAF continued effective support of British ground forces with "intensive attacks on enemy columns during which they destroyed a number of vehicles and damaged many others."

The British admitted German General Rommel's armored forces were close to Bengasi on the south and east.

"Enemy columns including tanks made contact with our advanced troops to the south of Bengasi, while at the same time a strong enemy force succeeded in reaching Regima, some 16 miles due east of Bengasi," it said.

"In the Msus area patrol activity by both sides continued and minor actions took place."

Military commentators said that if General Rommel's advance forces could hold their new positions the British garrison at Bengasi would be in danger of having its communications cut off. Bengasi, these sources said, is the site of the best British advance air base in Cirenaica.

General Rommel's advance in the new direction apparently was a gain of between 50 and 60 miles from Msus. It seemed obvious that Solluch, midway between Msus and Bengasi, must be in Axis hands.

An Air Command communiqué said the RAF carried out continuous attacks on General Rommel's forces along the whole battle area. Tanks and trucks were bombed and troops were sprayed with cannon and machine-gun fire in ground-skimming attacks and many Axis troops were killed.

The communiqué said British bombers also struck far to the west on the night of Jan. 27, battering shipping in the harbor at Tripoli, Axis reinforcements port for North Africa, and scoring hits on traffic along the coastal road between the port and the battle zone.

Hitler Appeases Army Chiefs?

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP) — The anti-Axis German language newspaper Die Zeitung, published in London, will say tomorrow that a compromise reached by Adolf Hitler and certain elements of the German High Command is "equivalent to an admission on the part of Hitler that he is unable to carry on the Eastern (Russian) campaign without the aid of experienced strategists."

An extract from the newspaper, circulated today by the British Ministry of Information, declares that commands of the conservative strategists, Field Marshals Feodor von Bock, Karl von Rundstedt, Ritter von Leeb and others "have been confirmed and they are now in charge of new armies."

The price Hitler paid for the compromise was mainly a promise to reduce the recently strong voice of Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, in military affairs and send him back to the Reich from headquarters on the Eastern front.

Himmler's Plans

However, Die Zeitung declared, Herr Himmler is still the strongest man in Germany after Hitler and has afoot his own preparations for increasing the power of the Nazi Party and regime. One of these is a big recruiting program for the SS, Hitler's Elite Guard.

Herr Himmler is expected to take over the Interior Ministry when the present Minister, Wilhelm Frick, reaches retirement age and form an unofficial "Reich civil war ministry" to instill the "SS caste spirit" in the whole nation.

Field Marshals von Bock, von Rundstedt and von Leeb, have figured in reports of a shakeup in the German Command.

On Jan. 20 a Swiss press dispatch from Berlin said that Field Marshal von Bock had succeeded the late Field Marshal Walter von Reichenau as commander in the Ukraine. Field Marshal von Reichenau was reported by Berlin as having passed on.

Von Rundstedt Honored

Field Marshal von Rundstedt appears to have shared with Field Marshal von Reichenau the command of the German armies on the Southern Front and rumor once had it that he had asked to be relieved of his command. However, Field Marshal von Rundstedt remained in such high standing that he was chosen to represent the Führer at Field Marshal von Reichenau's funeral.

Field Marshal von Leeb has been commanding the German forces in their siege of Leningrad. He, too, has been reported asking to be relieved of that command.

Of possible bearing on the lineups of commanders on the Russian front was a dispatch from Stockholm which said that Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, who since last June had been in command of German-Finnish forces on the Far Northern front, had returned to Oslo, resuming command of German forces in Norway.

Text of Prime Minister Churchill's Speech in House of Commons Today

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Following is a condensed text of Prime Minister Churchill's speech today in the House of Commons:

No one can say that this has not been full and free debate. No one can say that it has not been a necessary debate. Many will think it has been a valuable one.

In no country in the world at the present time could a government conducting war be exposed to such stress. No dictator country fighting for its life dare allow such discussion.

Even in the great democracy of the United States the Executive doesn't stand in the same direct, immediate, day-to-day relations to the legislative body as we do.

During my visit to America events occurred which altered in a decisive way the question of creating a ministry of production. President Roosevelt has appointed Mr. Donald Nelson to supervise the whole field of American production.

All the resources of our two countries are now pooled in shipping, munitions and raw materials; and some similar office—I will not say with exactly the same scope but similar scope—must be created here if harmonious and complete working between Great Britain and the United States is maintained at this very high level.

Important Points

There are only a few points with which I shall deal this afternoon but they are important points.

First is the advantage not only to Britain but to the Empire of the arrival of a powerful American Army and Air Force in the United Kingdom. First, it meets the wish of the American people and leaders of the Republic that the large mass of trained and equipped troops they have in the armies of the United States shall come into contact with the enemy as close and as soon as possible.

Secondly, the presence of these forces in these islands will impart greater freedom of movement overseas to theaters where we already are engaged and greater movement of matured and seasoned divisions of the British Army and will avoid the difficulty of reinforcing theaters in which we are engaged with troops of another nation with all the complications of armament and command which arise therefrom.

Therefore we must consider it as giving us a latitude maneuver which we did not hitherto possess.

Thirdly, the presence in our islands of this force and the establishment of a broader bridgehead between us and the new world constitute an important additional deterrent to invasion at a time when successful invasion of these islands is Hitler's last remaining hope of total victory.

Fourthly, . . . the fact that well-equipped American divisions can be sent into these islands so easily and rapidly will enable substantial supplies of weapons and munitions now being made in the United States to be sent direct to the other side of the world—to Australia and New Zealand to meet new dangers to the home defense which are cast upon them by the Japanese war.

Protection for Ireland

Lastly, this whole business cannot do Mr. de Valera any harm and it may do him some good.

It certainly offers a measure of protection to southern Ireland and Ireland as a whole which she could not otherwise enjoy.

I feel sure that the House will find these reasons, or most of them, solid and satisfactory.

The course of this debate has mainly turned upon the admitted inadequacy of our preparations to meet the full onslaught of a new and mighty military opponent who has launched against us his whole energies and fury in Malaya and the Far East.

I do not, of course, pretend that these may not have been avoidable shortcomings and mistakes, or that more foresight might not have been shown in making use of our resources. . . .

While I take full responsibility for the broad, strategic dispositions, that does not mean that scandals, inefficiency or misbehavior of functionaries at the particular moment or in particular places . . . will not be probed and that they will be covered by the general support I give our commanders in the field.

I by no means say that faults have not been committed in a minor sphere, faults for which the Government is blamed.

Indo-China Aided Foe

But when all is said and done, the House must not be led into supposing that even if everything on the spot had gone perfectly, which is rare in war, . . . that this would have made any decisive difference to the heavy British and American forfeits which followed inexorably upon the temporary loss of sea power in the Pacific, combined with the fact of our being so fully extended elsewhere. . . .

Our ability to defend the Malay Peninsula was seriously prejudiced by the incursion of the Japanese into French Indo-China and the steady building up of very powerful forces and bases there.

Even at the time when I went to meet the President off Newfoundland, invasion of Siam seemed imminent and probable.

It was due to measures which the President took as a result of our conversations that this attack was staved off for so long and might well have been staved off indefinitely.

In ordinary circumstances, if we had not been engaged to the last ounce in Europe and the Nile Valley, we should ourselves, of course, have confronted the Japanese aggression into Indo-China with the strongest possible resistance from the moment when they began to build up large military and air power there.

We were not in position to do this.

Ought we not then in the interval—I want to argue the case quite clearly—have refused our aid in munitions to Russia?

Part of what we sent to Russia would have made us . . . far better prepared in Malaya and Burma . . . and would really have dazzled the eyes of Brooke-Popham. . . .

We did not make such a reduction and I believe the vast majority of opinion in all parts of the House and country indorses our decision. . . .

But apart from Russia, what about the campaign in Libya?

Firstly, we hoped to remove, and we probably have removed, the menace to the Nile Valley from the west. . . .

Moved at Critical Time

Secondly, this seemed the only place where we could open a second front against the enemy.

There is no doubt whatever, although our offensive in Libya was on a small scale compared with the mighty struggle on the Russian front, it nevertheless drew important German air forces from the Russian front.

They were moved at the most critical moment of the battle and transferred to the Mediterranean theater.

Thirdly, this second front . . . afforded an opportunity of a fighting campaign against Germany and Italy on terms most costly to them.

Should we have been right to sacrifice all this and stand idle, on the defensive in the western desert, sending all available resources to garrison Malaya and to guard against war with Japan which might never have taken place and which I believe only did take place through the civil government being overwhelmed by a military coup d'etat? . . .

I come now to the battle raging in Johore. I cannot tell how it will go or how the attack on the Island of Singapore will go.

But a steady flow of reinforcements, both aircraft and troops, has flowed into the island for several weeks past.

All the forces which have been sent were set in motion within a few days, some within a few hours of the Japanese declaration of war.

To sum up, I submit that the main strategic political decision to aid Russia, deliver an offensive in Libya and accept a consequential state of weakness in the then peaceful theater of the Far East was sound. . . .

For this vote of confidence, on that I rest.

There, however, is one episode, tactical rather than strategic in character, about which many questions have been asked . . . the operation which led to the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse. . . .

No Excuses, No Promises

All of them except this one with the home fleet were under repair.

Admiral Sir Tom Philips . . . decided . . . in view of the movement of Japanese transports with weak fighting escort toward the Kra Isthmus that drastic and urgent naval action was required.

Admiral Philips was fully aware of the risks he was taking.

Only after he left the harbor was he informed that fighter protection could not be provided. . . .

His force was attacked not, as has been supposed, by torpedo or bomber aircraft flown off a carrier, but by very long-range, shore-based, heavy, two-engined bombers from a main Japanese airdrome 400 miles away.

In the opinion of the Board of Admiralty . . . the risks Admiral Philips took were fair and reasonable.

On behalf of His Majesty's Government, I make no complaint of the debate. I offer no apologies. I offer no excuses. I make no promises.

Let every man act now in accordance with what he thinks is his duty in harmony with his heart and conscience.

Churchill Cites Lack Of Aircraft Carriers

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 29

When the battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse were sent on their tour of duty in the Western Pacific, Britain had available no aircraft carrier to send along as protection, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today. The battleships were sunk by Japanese air attack Dec. 10 off the Malayan coast.

"The suggestion that the naval staff desired to send an aircraft carrier and was overruled by me is as mischievous as it is untrue," Churchill said.

Reward Is Offered For Sinking U-Boats

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commander of the Third Naval District, announced today receipt of $1,000 from Ralph M. Levey, an industrialist, to be paid to naval crews sinking submarines off the North Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. Levey stipulated that $200 should be paid for each sinking. He also provided a $100 bonus for the Navy Relief Society for the sinking of a submarine within the next 30 days.

Admiral Andrews, who said announcement of the awards would not be made until "such time as the revelation of this information would be of no use to the enemy," advised Mr. Levey he was forwarding his acceptance of the fund to the Secretary of the Navy for ultimate acceptance and any legislation "customary in such cases."

Fines or Prison Seen For Sugar 'Hoarders'

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Fines or prison terms may be imposed on persons who conceal the amount of sugar they have on hand, it was said yesterday at the Regional Information Headquarters of the Office of Emergency Management.

Householders seeking ration cards, which will be issued in a week or 10 days, may be required to sign statements disclosing the extent of their supplies. Filing a false statement with a Governmental agency is a criminal offense.

Officials said it was not likely ration cards would be used in restaurants, the consensus being that restaurants would receive a ration and would be permitted to determine their own method of providing sugar for customers.

Forced Labor

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported yesterday that hundreds of thousands of German women have been sent to the factories of the occupied countries to produce new war materials to replace those lost in the long and costly African and Russian campaigns.

The corespondent said that 2,100,000 foreigners, including both men and women, from 27 nations are doing forced labor in Germany.

It is difficult, the correspondent said, to force the Russians to work. Out of several million Russian prisoners, only 300,000 are working for Germany, he said.

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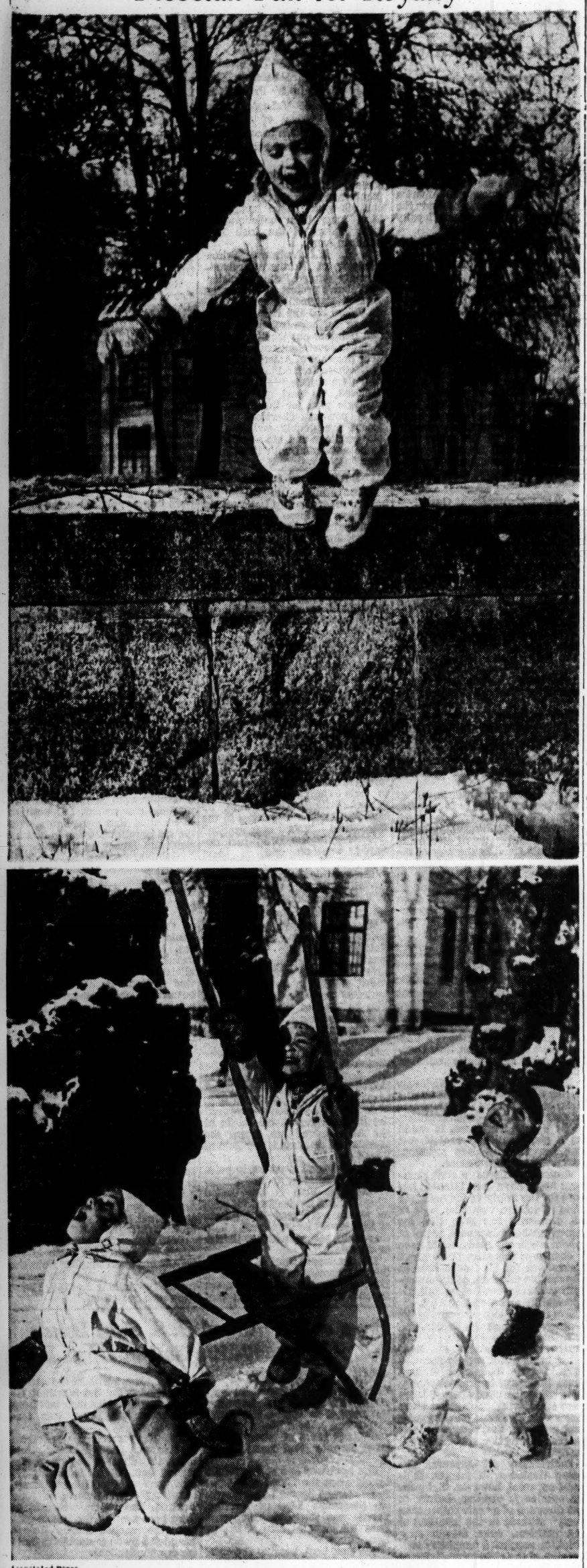

Associated Press

Sweden's Princesses Cavort in Snow

If a cat can look upon a King, royal princesses, contrariwise, can enjoy the wholesome plebeian sport of frolicking in the snow. These pictures show the little princesses of Sweden enjoying themselves on a visit to Drottningholm Palace, the home of their great-grandfather, King Gustav, near Stockholm. Upper: Princess Birgitta sails over a garden wall to a happy but wet landing. Lower, from left to right: Princess Margaretha, Princess Birgitta, and Princess Desiree.

45 Nazi Transports Claimed By Russian Subs in Arctic

MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (AP) — Russian dispatches from the polar seas asserted today Soviet submarines had been playing havoc with German transports attempting to reach the extended Nazi positions above the Arctic Circle, claiming the undersea craft had sunk, among other vessels, 45 troop and supply ships totalling 200,000 tons.

[The Communist newspaper Pravda earlier had claimed that since the start of the war 40 transports totalling 500,000 tons had been sunk by the northern fleet's submarines.]

The dispatches said that, if Nazi forces in Finland and Norway were suffering from a lack of food, clothing and ammunition, it was attributable directly to Soviet naval activities.

Despite howling Arctic gales, ice and bitter cold which makes operations exteremely hazardous, the Soviet Navy is winning this underwater warfare, the dispatches asserted.

Russians Carry Attack

Germany's original plans were said to have called for blasting attacks on Russia's polar ports, followed up by an expedition into the White Sea to cut off the Soviet supply base. The dispatches said that Grand Admiral Erich Raeder had sent large forces into this action, but that so far the Soviet northern fleet had not yielded a single mile of coastline nor a single port.

Instead, they declared the growing Russian submarine fleet had carried the attack to the Nazis. The latter withdrew into the fjords and harbors, erected antisubmarine nets and mined harbor mouths, and sent out transports from Germany only under the heaviest guards.

Admiral Raeder was reported to have ordered out almost 200 seaplanes to combat the attackers, and to have equipped the Nazi ships with extra heavy depth bombs. When this failed to scare off the Soviet subs, he called for more destroyers, it was reported.

Still the Russian attacks continued night and day, the naval dispatches said. Even the fact that the Germans pressed into service all the Norwegian and Finnish ships they could find did not slow up the pace of the raids.

Baby Subs Effective

The Russian "Malutka," or baby submarine, was rated one of the most effective fighters in the undersea campaign. One baby sub was credited with sinking seven Nazi transports.

Capt. Ivan Kolyshkin, described as "a Scotsman from the Volga," was given great credit for developing the polar sea fleet. He was said to have spent more than 100 days and nights in Finnish and Norwegian waters, returning always to report good results.

On the land front, meanwhile, an advance of 93 miles by the Red Army on the southwest front with the recapture of 90 populated places was claimed today in a report broadcast by the Moscow radio.

The exact sector and the time covered by the operation were not given.

The Soviet Information Bureau in its midnight and midday communiqués merely reported continued Red Army advances which cost the Germans heavily as the Russian counteroffensive officially was aimed at total victory within the year.

Cavalry Aids Advance

Cavalry played an important part in the southwestern front advance, it was said.

A German fortified zone of the southwestern front was declared by the Soviet Information Bureau to have been pierced by a Red Army unit in an attack which cost the invaders 370 officers and men.

"We captured six trucks, 11 machineguns, four mortars and 26 trucks and took prisoners," the Bureau said.

A war correspondent of Izvestia, the Soviet Government newspaper, said Russian shock units on the southern front had routed four German infantry regiments — the 228th, 229th, 399th and 13th—and battered the 16th Motorized Regiment and the Third Hungarian Cavalry Regiment.

These units have killed about 1,000 Fascist officers and men in the past five days, Izvestia reported.

Luftwaffe Caught Napping

Major General Grendal of the Red Air Corps, writing in the Army publication Red Star, said winter had caught the German Air Force so unprepared in Russia that the Nazis had suffered their worst aerial defeat of the war.

He said that in the last 20 days the Germans could spare only enough planes for concentrated operations in the Crimea, but added:

"It is not to be concluded, however, that the German air power is broken."

General Grendal said the Red Air Fleet had become increasingly active while the Germans had dropped off from raids on Moscow by 100 to 150 planes in August to raids by only 20 or 30 in the first half of December.

Exactly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—A Soviet radiocast last night said that the recent Red Army victories on the Central Front were won at exactly the points described in a recent article in the Berliner Börsen Zeitung as "the main centers of the winter defense."

The Berliner Börsen Zeitung published an article, under the headline, 'From Special Sources,' stating that the main centers of the winter defense are on the Central Front and in the Valdai district, the Soviet radiocast, recorded by CBS, stated. This newspaper is known to have close connections with the German General Staff.

The Russians have inflicted two big defeats on the Germans precisely on those two sectors of the front, the Soviet radiocast stated.

Vast Postwar Travel Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A great increase in conventions and travel in postwar years was predicted by Floyd Chalmers, Toronto editor, in a recent address at the annual meeting of the Toronto Convention and Tourist Association, as the result of the improvement in and the acceleration of travel during the last couple of years, mainly due to the development of aircraft for war purposes.

Envisioning the possibility of a traveller, after the war, getting into an overnight plane in Britain and landing on Toronto Bay the next morning, he suggested that when the English-speaking democracies and others of the 26 nations which recently signed a pact survey the possibilities of a world in which there is financial and economic freedom, there will be a great increase in international travel.

Tourists created approximately $28,500,000 worth of business in Toronto last year, and in addition, some 14 or 15 million of tourist dollars came to the city as the wholesale distributing center for the Ontario tourist district, said T. H. R. McNally, manager. The estimated $128,000,000 spent in Canada last year by United States tourists was equal to 27 per cent of the Dominion's exports to that country, he said.

Already 101 conventions have been arranged for Toronto during 1942, he went on, and among the large conventions will be the Rotary, Lions and Zonta internationals, the American Federation of Labor, the Association of American Universities and the North American Wild Life Conference.

Border car count for the first eleven months of 1941 showed a total of 3,687,400 autos entering Canada from the United States, and of these 2,610,958 or 69.4 per cent entered Ontario. On the Foreign Exchange Control Board's basis of estimate of three persons a car and an average expediture of $9 a person, 7,832,874 people visited Ontario and spent $70,495,866. On the basis of highway census, it was estimated that Toronto secured visits of varying length from 5,013,039 of these. Visitors totalling 5½ times the population of greater Toronto flowed through the city in the year, said Mr. McNally.

No Japanese Silk For U. S. Currency

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry L. Morgenthau has ordered removal of Japanese silk from American money and securities, it was learned today.

He instructed the Government's paper manufacturer to substitute nylon fibers for the silk threads which are scattered through currency and securities paper in order to strengthen it and make it harder for counterfeiters to imitate.

It may take several months, however, for the new money and securities to come off the Government's printing presses in Washington. The Treasury has huge stocks of the old, silk-threaded paper to use up while the new "homespun" is being manufactured.

'Pork Barrel' of Billion? —St. Lawrence Plan One

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Administration leaders in Congress decided today to urge enactment of a bill to authorize 236 rivers and harbors improvements costing $1,000,000,000, but to defer expenditure of money until after the war on all but 40 of them deemed necessary for defense. Among the select few are the $285,000,000 St. Lawrence Waterway development and a $34,000,000 dredging project near the Brooklyn Navy Yard. All would cost about $400,000,000. The remainder of the list has not been finally determined.

Capital Building Sought For Allied War Experts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Staff consultations among the military and naval experts of the United Nations have reached such proportions that the Government is looking around for a building for these officials and their assistants to use. President Roosevelt has asked William McReynolds, one of his administrative assistants, to find the quarters and Mr. McReynolds had an appointment with the Chief Executive today to report progress.

MacArthur's Guns Halt Japanese Attacks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—American land and air forces in the Southwest Pacific are continuing to exact a heavy toll of enemy strength, with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's artillery fire crushing Japanese attacks on his left and right flanks on Bataan Peninsula and with American heavy bombers adding two more transports and two more planes to their total in the Macassar Strait battle.

Symbolic of the heroic struggle being waged by American and Filipino troops against the overwhelming numerical superiority of the foe in the Philippines is a War Department announcement that the first Congressional Medal of Honor to be awarded in this war has gone posthumously to Second Lieut. Alexander R. Nininger, Jr., of the Philippines Scouts for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity" in the fighting on Bataan.

Although his company was not in action at the time, Lieutenant Nininger attached himself to another company which was under tremendous enemy pressure. Wounded three times, he rushed forward with rifle and hand grenades dispersing enemy snipers in trees and fox holes. The Americans regained the territory.

The destruction of the transports was accomplished by five heavy American bombers, all of which returned safely to their bases despite the fact that they had to shoot down two enemy pursuit planes and to damage another one to do so.

One of the transports was destroyed, while another was set afire. The action took place in the harbor of Balik Papan on the east coast of Borneo. This action was remarkably similar to the one reported yesterday in which eight heavy American bombers sank a Japanese transport in the harbor of Balik Papan and scored a direct hit on a cruiser outside the port. According to the Dutch, moreover, the American planes set a second transport afire. One bomber was lost during the earlier action.

Today's War Department communique does not indicate whether American and Filipino infantry were forces to go into action to repel the Japanese attacks upon the right and left flanks of the defenders' Bataan line. The report limits itself to the statement that the enemy assaults were "headlong," that they were broken up by our artillery fire and that Japanese losses were "heavy."

As has been the case for almost a week, Japanese planes in the Philippines have limited their activity to reconnaissance flights, there being no reported bombing of American defense lines of the fortification in Manila Bay.

Allies Plan All-Out Bombing Of Reich

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 29—A new British aerial offensive against Germany in the near future is taken by military observers here to be one of the major interpretations of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's war review before the Commons on Jan. 27.

Such an offensive is envisaged as a 1942 interim action before a land offensive upon Germany which is still being reckoned in terms of 1943.

However, both operations are now being planned in view of the powerful part which the United States is expected to play—first by bombing Germany along with the Royal Air Force and, secondly, by joining in a "twin-engined" expeditionary force that will sally forth from here to carry war into the enemy's territory and liberate Europe's oppressed peoples.

An essential preliminary to invasion is a really effective air barrage to dislocate the Nazis' defensive machinery and the concentration of shipping resources actually to sustain a continental invasion. Prime Minister Churchill names 1943 as the period when "we should be able to set about our task in the Pacific in good style. For by then it is hoped the Nazis will be on the defensive and the United Nations' ambitious shipbuilding program will provide a surplus of shipping which can reassert Allied domination in the Pacific without sacrificing the safety of Britain, the Middle East, or other key areas which so far have been given priority in the allotment of limited defense resources.

Constant Air Offensive

The immediate consideration is, therefore, air offensive. This is envisaged on a scale of attack far greater than anything the Nazis ever have put on here. It isn't seen as a matter of days and weeks of raids. It is seen as month after month of progressively intensive bombing directed mainly at shipyards, factories, docks, utilities, barracks, fuel stores, ammunition dumps, food storehouses, and railroad communications. In fact, it is Britain's basic plan for a systematic reduction of industrial Germany expedited with higher-gear bombing machinery than the British ever thought could be employed for the purpose at this stage of the war.

In several British raids last year 300 or so planes were used. Now this writer is assured that it would be possible to send over several times that number of machines at one time if the authorities so desired.

The idea for the future, however, is believed to be not periodic onslaughts as heavy as this but the dispatch of steadily accumulating forces over a given period so that each month would bring a heavier weight of attack than the previous one, numbers of participating planes being stepped up on occasion to compensate for any exceptionally heavy losses due at other times to bad weather or good German defenses.

Huge Burden on Industry

What can Hitler do about it? Short of invading this country, which he avoided when it was a far easier proposition than it is today, he can deliver a counterstroke only from the air. But he will have to present a far bigger proposition than his air offensive of 1940, when he didn't have the Russians attacking him on the east and when the Luftwaffe had a numerical advantage over the RAF — an advantage that now has been wiped out.

Such a British offensive as outlined would throw the main industrial responsibility upon the makers of airplanes. But it is recognized here as mandatory that the American and British aircraft industries shall be expanded sufficiently to provide adequate support for all the tanks and ships that both countries are going to build. These essentials to the Allies' ultimate and decisive land offensive upon Germany can be used to maximum effect only with air protection. This has to be made superior to the Axis counterpart on all fronts before the stage can be described as properly set for the Allies to take and hold the initiative in any theatre of the war.

Events in the Far East have shown that fortified strong points in themselves are inadequate against an invading army that is put ashore by the navy when both land and sea arms are supported by the air force.

News reaches here of tremendous new production efforts by the Nazis in the Reich and occupied countries to compensate for heavy air losses in Russia, to counterbalance the Allies' gigantic construction program, and to regain sky superiority for both offense and defense. This is regarded here as a hopeless task.

Manufacture of new German types of planes is reported being deferred in order to attain a maximum output of older types but a great deal of special research is going on, it is known, in regard to high-flying craft, transport of heavier war materials—tanks and field guns—than formerly has been carried by air, and improved inexpensive troop-carrying gliders.

Germany's first line of defense against Britain is in the air, and until the Allies have borne it down by weight of numbers to back their superiority of skill, effective land operations against the continent on a big scale are out of the question.

Close Collaboration

Establishment of a unified British-American command in Washington with British representatives acting on general instructions from the British Chiefs of Staff Committee in London, insure, as the Prime Minister pointed out, the closest collaboration in making the best operational use of what he described as a "vast common pool of weapons and munitions, raw materials and shipping." It is recognized that, in Mr. Churchill's words, "defeat of Japan won't necessarily entail the defeat of Hitler, whereas the defeat of Hitler would enable the whole forces of the United Nations to be concentrated on the defeat of Japan."

This is a clear indication that, while no effort is to be spared in sending maximum aid to the Far East for use on the sea, in the air, and on land—none of the existing important positions taken up against the Germans is to be weakened in the process. It has been agreed that the basic aim is to bring down Hitler as soon as possible by direct military action on the continent following an intense preliminary barrage of bombings and profiting by the sustained and prodigious diversion of German military power against the Russian armies.

Big Nazi Gliders To Carry Tanks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The war in the air may take on new implications if the experiments known to be underway in Germany extend the capacity of glider planes. The Nazis, it is creditably reported here, already have developed a glider capable of carrying a five-ton tank. It is pulled by a large Junkers bomber.

But increased sizes are believed to be well within the range of practical aeronautical design. Gliders carrying up to 10-ton tanks are said to be in prospect.

British Air Hero Held for 'Hostile' Talks With Enemy

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Squadron Leader F. J. Rutland of the Royal Air Force, who returned from the United States last October, is being detained for "alleged hostile associations" with the Japanese while in Washington, an official spokesman announced today.

Detention of the veteran pilot involves "important military questions," he said.

Squadron Leader Rutland was a flier in the last war and while piloting what was described as "a very hazardous contraption" first spotted the German fleet off Jutland.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for that exploit.

His detention first was disclosed a week ago today.

The official spokesman said "very important security considerations are involved in this case and it is very undesirable the matter should be discussed further."

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71 Survivors Are Rescued From Torpedoed Lady Hawkins

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 29 (AP)—An Axis submarine appeared today to have inflicted the heaviest loss in enemy forays off United States waters with 250 persons, including Americans, perished or missing in the torpedo sinking of the Canadian liner Lady Hawkins.

Only one boat-load of 71 survivors has been accounted for from the ship which sank Jan. 19 so suddenly that even an urgent call for help could not be sent.

Seventeen survivors are Americans, 12 from St. Joseph, Mo. The others were from Canada, Newfoundland, the British Isles and the British West Indies.

Found last Friday by the New York-Puerto Rico steamer Coamo, they were landed here yesterday.

The Red Cross provided clothing and other necessities. Army and Navy units cared for the crew survivors and British Army and Navy men on the boat.

Most of those rescued had rested aboard the ship and all but one were able to disembark without help. They had been given emergency clothing by the crew and passengers of the Coamo.

Before their rescue they subsisted on slim daily rations of one sea biscuit, two tablespoons of evaporated milk and four ounces of water a person. Their morale was buoyed up by prayers and hymns led by one of the missionaries aboard, Mrs. Marian Parkinson, whose husband apparently went down with the ship.

The survivors did not say how many of the 321 men, women and children aboard the 7,988-ton Lady Hawkins managed to reach boats. They quickly lost the other lifeboats, whose whereabouts still is unreported.

Chief Officer Percy A. Kelly of Halifax, N. S., commanded the rescued lifeboat, built to accommodate only 63.

His handling of the small craft and his courage drew high praise from his fellows, who said they owed their rescue to his seamanship.

The boat was propelled by a jury rigged sail and a few oars.

So effective was Chief Officer Kelly's rationing system that eight gallons of water remained on the boat when the Coamo took the survivors off.

The Canadian National Steamships Company in Montreal issued a statement yesterday announcing the loss of the Lady Hawkins "through enemy action" and saying that so far only 71 survivors had been landed.

In Montreal it was said that the master of the Lady Hawkins was Capt. Huntley Giffin, a native of Goldboro, Nova Scotia.

Captain Giffin, who followed the sea from boyhood and served in the first World War, was not listed among the survivors at San Juan.

The Lady Hawkins, one of the Canadian National Steamships Company white fleet of five "Lady" boats, sailed in pre-war days between Canada and the West Indies, touching at Boston and New York

The Lady Hawkins, widely known in New England shipping circles, sailed from Boston on Jan. 16.

U-Boat Off Texas

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Jan. 29 (AP)—A Navy report of submarines lurking in shipping lanes off Port Aransas in the Gulf of Mexico yesterday sent airplanes and warships on a hunt for the first enemy U-boats to menace the Gulf coast.

Capt. Alva Bernhard, commandant of the huge new naval air station here, ordered a blackout of the Corpus Christi area and warned all ships to remain in port after reporting that a submarine "doubtlessly German" was sighted by a patrol plane about 15 miles from Port Aransas, fishing village on Mustang Island.

Captain Bernhard said another submarine possibly was nearby.

"The submarine probably sneaked in during the night with the intention of attacking oil tankers," the Commandant asserted.

The original report on the presence of the U-boat came when the Navy Department issued a warning to shipping at Port Arthur, 300 miles distant on the upper Texas coast.

Captain Bernhard said the undersea craft was sighted by a plane from the naval air station, and that he directed it to "maintain contact" with the U-boat.

"It evidently frightened the submarine, because it submerged," he said.

Powell Survivors

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 29 (AP)—Survivors of the torpedoed tanker Francis E. Powell who were brought here yesterday said their lifeboat nearly collided with the attacking submarine after their ship was destroyed and that both the lifeboat and a coast guard rescue vessel were trailed by the enemy craft.

Adding another victim to a steadily mounting list of torpedoings off the Atlantic coast, the skulking submarine attacked the American tanker off the Delaware coast early Tuesday, leaving one of her crew perished, three unaccounted for and sending two boat loads of survivors rowing desperately to safety.

Eleven crewmen were rescued by a Coast Guard vessel after 16 hours in a lifeboat with little clothing and nothing but sea biscuit to eat. Seventeen others were taken ashore at Lewes, Del.

Raiders Sunk

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told a press conference yesterday that he had no doubt that the American Navy had "sunk or destroyed a number of submarines" which had attacked shipping off the Atlantic coast.

"I feel sure that our naval vessels are watching the submarine operations off the coast and are taking the best possible measures to protect our commerce," he said. "I have no doubt that they have sunk or destroyed a number of submarines."

Senator Connally said these attacks apparently had been launched by the Axis powers in an attempt to affect the morale of the American people. He added: "There is nothing about the situation to generate alarm."

Survivors Land

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, Jan. 29 (CP)—Thirty-three survivors of a British tanker torpedoed off England have arrived here on a British freighter and reported four fellow crewmen perished and 13 others missing.

The group raised to 66 the number of rescued seamen brought here from the sinking of three ships. Previously, 21 survivors of the torpedoing of a Norwegian tanker and 12 survivors of the sinking of a Greek freighter had arrived.

Axis Nationals Reach N. Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—More than 100 Axis nationals, about 50 of them diplomats have arrived here on a ship to await exchange. Presumably from Colombia, the diplomats were sent to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for internment, and the nondiplomats were to be taken to internment camps in the East.

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Wonders of Research: Snow

Method is discovered to preserve permanently the delicate pattern of a snowflake crystal.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Anyone who has caught a fluffy snowflake on his coat sleeve and examined closely its delicate geometric pattern can appreciate how Vincent J. Schaefer must have felt recently when he discovered a method of preserving permanently the indescribable beauty of these crystal miracles of nature.

By covering a snowflake with a drop of a solution of Formvar, a transparent plastic resin often used for electric insulation, and allowing the drop to dry, Mr. Schaefer found that a permanent cast of the snowflake crystal could be obtained.

Though the film remaining is only about eight one hundred-thousandths of an inch in thickness, it preserves the characteristic hexagonal snowflake features in the most microscopic detail for later photographing or microscopic study.

A strip of velvet, or other dark material, fastened to a board or table, several glass microscope slides, a wire or glass rod and a weak solution of suitable resin are all the equipment necessary, Mr. Schaefer explains. The only other essential is a snow flurry.

As soon as a suitable flake settles on the dark cloth a small amount of resin solution (about a half drop) is removed from the bottle with the wire and transferred to the glass slide. Without delay the wire is then brought into light contact with the selected crystal which is placed into contact with the drop. If the solution does not engulf the flake completely, a second drop placed on top of the snowflake is sometimes desirable. After wetting the flake in this way, the solvent soon evaporates, leaving the snowflake imprisoned in a tiny shell of resin.

A one per cent solution of polyvinyl formal resin, designated as Formvar 15-95, dissolved in ethylene dichloride and cooled below freezing has been found to produce the best flake replicas. As soon as the solvent has evaporated, the slides may be removed to a warm place and the cast protected from abrasion by covering with a transparent sheet of resin or a piece of glass.

From many outdoor experiments conducted near his laboratory at the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N. Y., Mr. Schaefer says the best snowflake specimens are usually found at the beginning and end of a storm, particularly in that period when the fall is but faintly perceptible.

Lost Horizon

In a world torn with war it is a joy to learn that there is a spot where strife and conflict of any sort are utterly unknown. Dr. Willard Z. Park, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Oklahoma, tells of a recent visit to such a place. Hidden in high, almost inaccessible mountains in Colombia, this land is difficult to reach, and Mr. Park is the sixtn white man to enter the territory and the first to make a thorough study of the Indian tribes which live there.

In this mountain country, the Kagaba Indians, who regard themselves as the oldest people in the world, have lived for centuries at peace with one another. They are unaware of the war outside and among themselves, do not even tolerate fights between individuals. Although the civilization of the Kagabas is termed by Mr. Park as being 400 years behind our own, these Indians nevertheless have a very high level of morality.

"To them theft is a most serious crime, and murder is unknown," Mr. Park says.

For example in one village Mr. Park saw a small boy shut up in a house by himself because he had stolen a very small piece of sugar. The main weapon they use against crime is public opinion, which works quite effectively.

"Individual rights are respected, however," Mr. Park says. As an example of this he relates that he was unable to buy a small hammock from a native because it belonged to the native's small son and he couldn't sell it without the boy's permission.

The Professor, who traveled thousands of miles by every known means to make the study of these Indians, said that due to the mild climate the Indians are able to supply their own needs so that they are entirely self-sufficient. They grow their own food, and weave their own clothing.

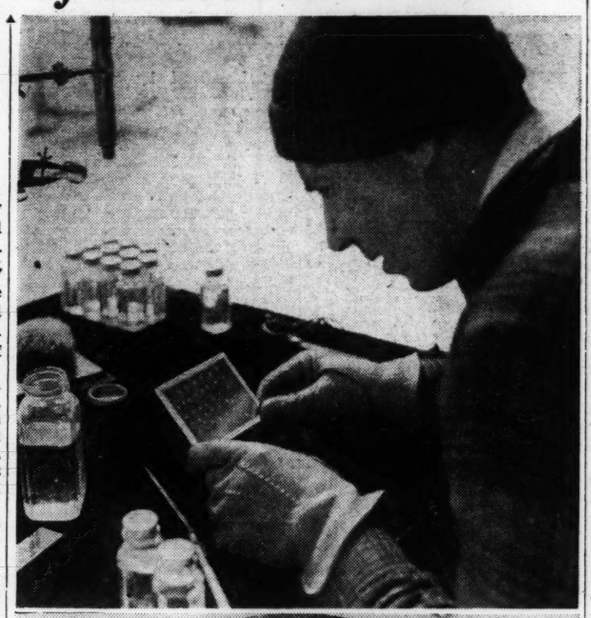
Knives or brightly colored cloth are occasionally bought by the Indians, but money has very little meaning to them in general. They use small cubes of sugar as their unit of trade, and the value of a thing is expressed in sugar cubes. The different villages of the Kagaba tribe are bound together by a common religion.

Mr. Park's trip was sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation of New York.

Gauyule Relative

Ever since the shrub guayule bobbed up out of Uncle Sam's backyard deserts to become a possible source for America's rubber needs, attention has been focused upon other such plants as the sagebrush, greasewood and burro brush which may have similar potentialities.

Word reached us recently that a large perennial shrub, rabbit brush, which this writer has seen the Navajo Indians use to give yellow color to their blankets, can furnish the United States with 500,000,000 pounds of natural rubber—enough to supply the country for five months—and the plant can immediately be harvested.



General Electric

Capturing the Illusive Snowflake

Upper: Vincent J. Schaefer of the General Electric Research Laboratory studying the snowflake casts he has preserved by encasing them in a transparent resin. Lower: Photograph of a snowflake cast made by Mr. Schaefer, enlarged 20 diameters by the microscope.

The announcement was made to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics by Dr. T. H. Goodspeed, botanist of the University of California, who said that the plant is a species of Chrysothamnus and is a relative of gauyule.

Research Notes

Recent reports from the field of natural science say that: the giant 200-inch mirror planned for installation in the telescope atop Mt. Palomar in California is to be placed in secret hiding until after the war . . . a device which counts stars recorded on photographic plates at the rate of 2,000 an hour is in operation at the Warner and Swasey Observatory in Cleveland, Ohio . . . a new luminous paint has been discovered by British natural scientists which gives off a soft glow for 24 hours and after being exposed for an hour to daylight, becomes recharged.

Green mosses growing in the Luray Caverns of Virginia have been found to be supported by the energy received from little man-made suns called electric lamps which are used to light the caves . . . vegetables planted in a garden plot surrounded with electrified wires grow better than usual, according to B. M. Leslie, farmer of Sacramento, Calif., who says that electricity in the air invigorates crop growth . . . Swiss farmers recently shot rockets into a terrific hail storm, opening passages for lower layers of warm air which raised the temperature, causing rain instead of hail to fall.

What's a Snowflake? A Mineral — Honest

A snowflake—being ice—is a mineral with a chemical composition of H_2O, and a hexagonal crystalline form like that of the gem stone beryl.

Snowflakes start as ice crystals, formed—usually on a tiny particle of dust—when water vapor is cooled below freezing. Sleet and hail, on the other hand, result from the freezing of water droplets after condensation.

Normally it takes about 10 inches of snow to equal one inch of rain.

Because of the air spaces between fallen flakes, a heavy snow blanket has unusual insulating properties, and may keep the temperature of the ground close to freezing while the temperature above the snow is below zero.

Of trillions of snowflakes no two are ever exactly alike.

Women to Get 'Tight Fits' To Save Wool for Soldiers

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—American women and children will do their wartime chores in tight-fitting coats and short skirts to save wool for soldiers who sleep on the ground and are continuously outdoors.

General outlines of the wartime silhouette to make its first appearance in pleatless, patch pocketless and liningless coats this spring, were agreed upon at a meeting of women's wear officials and R. R. Guthrie, chief of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Goods Branch of the War Production Board here yesterday.

Mr. Guthrie told the clothing makers that because of the wool shortage they will have to turn their creative talents from variety to economizing on cloth and producing more attractive substitutes. Women, he said, will have to cut down on the size of their wardrobes.

Explaining that 350,000,000 pounds of wool will be needed to outfit the American Army against a domestic crop of 225,000,000 pounds, Mr. Guthrie warned that civilian uses of new wool will have to be drastically curtailed.

Educational Campaign

"We can assure you that all efforts are being made to provide the manufacturers of women's dresses and coats with sufficient dyes, so that line and color can remain the essential tools of providing women with attractive clothing," Mr. Guthrie told the manufacturers.

He agreed that an educational campaign will be necessary to convince women that re-worked and re-used wool can be made as serviceable as all new wool. The public's prejudice against reworked materials was one reason the woolen manufacturers opposed the Wool Labeling Act recently passed by Congress and enforced by the Federal Trade Commission.

Despite the wool shortage, the clothing manufacturers were told that they must make women's clothes warm because their wearers will be walking in the cold more and waiting in the wind for streetcars and busses instead of riding in heated automobiles.

Even rayon will have to be shared "with men's wear, with hosiery, with busses and trucks, as well as with the armed forces," Mr. Guthrie warned.

"Per capita consumption of wearing apparel," Mr. Guthrie said, "will have to be decreased as the war rolls on, due to increasing shortages of raw materials and to the drain of workers called upon to participate in the production of direct war materials."

The women's and children's dress industry representatives were called in after the WPB had made agreements with men's clothing manufacturers for elimination of two-pants suits, slimmer trousers, and other wool-saving devices in men's civilian clothing. Men's clothing consumes considerably more wool than women's; hence was ordered curtailed first.

Internment Of Japanese Is Demanded

By Rodney Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALIFORNIA, Jan. 29—A rising crescendo of demands for removal of Japanese aliens from the Pacific seacoast reflects the strong feeling left by the Pearl Harbor tragedy. It also is based largely on the fact that the Japanese have not been long enough in America to have established beyond the point of uncertainty their loyalty under pressure of war.

This feeling of uncertainty affects the status not only of Japanese aliens but Japanese of American birth and citizenship. The feeling does not extend to citizens of German or Italian parentage.

Their loyalty to the United States is taken for granted. The Pearl Harbor raid with its wanton slaughter of hundreds who were technically at peace with Japan, has sent up a doubt of all Japanese intentions and loyalties, a doubt that will not be set at rest until those intentions and loyalties have passed the rigid test of war itself.

That is why American citizens, long schooled in the belief that birth established national loyalty, are compelled to make serious reservations in the case of the American-born of the Japanese race.

Japanese-Americans Ousted

That is why the Los Angeles County Supervisor discharged 56 Japanese-Americans from County positions; why the City of Los Angeles removed from their posts 39 American-born Japanese, allowing them to apply for leave of absence that will be in effect for the duration of the war.

Pacific Coast residents who for years have associated with Japanese, citizens and aliens alike, and who have many friends among them, are joining in the increasing chorus calling for removal of Japanese aliens from the coastal area where so much vital war production is centered.

This demand has been made official by resolution of the Los Angeles County Supervisor, who asks that 13,391 Japanese aliens be removed from that County to inland areas.

The California Department of the American Legion heads another segment of public opinion which believes that traditional American tolerance and rights of citizenship should not stand in the way of the most complete possible assurance against "fifth-column" attacks in an emergency. It asks that all of California's 93,000 Japanese, alien and American-born alike, be interned for the duration of the war.

Major Military Project

The simple fact is that, as the facts of war and the necessity of victory grip more firmly the public consciousness, it becomes apparent to more and more people that here on the Pacific Coast is an unknown quantity, the nonassimilable Japanese group, untested in the fires that have in times past tested virtually every other major section of the populace.

Internment of 93,000 individuals during a long war, or even internment of 13,391—the alien Japanese of a single county—is not a project to be lightly considered. It would be a major military project and one fraught with deep meanings and historical significance.

American citizens in such numbers never have been interned before for the safety of the nation in time of foreign war. The hope of all concerned has been that the American-born Japanese, many of whom are in our Army, could have a chance in this struggle to prove themselves for all future time as dependable members of the American citizenry, entitled to full responsibility and complete trust.

But military experts point to the long coast line on the Pacific, and say that only a handful of untrustworthy Japanese at large could bring about serious harm. It is said also that even without arms, in answer to prearraged signals, a few thousand disloyal Japanese could, with automobiles alone cause such confusion on the streets and highways that defense efforts in case of invasion could be tragically hampered.

Individually all Japanese are being treated with respect. It is most apparent, however, that public opinion is veering sharply in the direction of a "safe rather than sorry" attitude in the handling of the problem, even though such handling requires a temporary suspension of the citizenship rights of this fairly large bloc of Pacific Coast residents.

It is apparent, also, that a greatly increasing number of white Americans, among them many charged with carrying on the war preparations, will not feel that proper safeguards have been established as long as this "unknown quantity" walks abroad in the midst of the Coast's acute war equation.

"Pearl Harbor cannot be forgotten."

Sitdown Strike

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 29 (AP)—Declining to work with 12 alien Japanese laborers, about 150 men employed at the Northern Pacific Railway Company car shops staged a 42-minute sitdown strike yesterday, returning to work only when the Japanese were sent home.

Employees of the Northern Pacific roundhouse at Auburn, south of here, drafted an ultimatum giving the road until noon to discharge three alien Japanese workers, under threat of a sitdown strike.

Argentine Wheat Drops

Yield of wheat in Argentina this year is estimated at 6,000,000 metric tons, 26 per cent less than for 1941, the Department of Commerce reported.

AEF in Ulster Spotlights Acute Issue of Eire's Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 29—The problem of obtaining allied bases in Eire, already stirred up by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's protest against the arrival of American troops in Ulster, has become acute again as the result of two new developments.

1. Sensational statements were made in the Dail (the Eire Parliament) yesterday that Nazi parachutists which have landed in Eire, have been collaborating with leaders of the Irish Republican Army.

2. J. M. Andrews, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, strongly refuted Prime Minister de Valera's protest in a strongly worded statement denying Mr. de Valera has any right to interfere in Northern Ireland's affairs and pointing out that he has no claim to sovereignty over Ulster. "The presence of American forces in Northern Ireland to which Mr. de Valera objects," Mr. Andrews declared, "is part of the vast strategic plan for the defeat of Axis powers. Therefore these troops are doubly welcome in our territory and we are proud to be associated with them in a war."

De Valera on Defensive

Prime Minister de Valera has been thrown sharply back on the defensive by these two new developments, especially by revelations of John Dillon, leader of the Opposition in the Eire Parliament, that Nazi agents dropped by parachute had been arrested and are at this moment in custody. No contradictions arose to his statement that these agents are "known to be in active collaboration with the IRA."

The Irish Republican Army is "contaminated," he said, by agents of a foreign power. He named one of these agents as Hermann Görtz. It is common knowledge, Mr. Dillon insisted, that this man after landing by parachute in June 1940, was in close contact with the IRA for nine months before he was "laid by the heels."

Earlier in the Dail debate Prime Minister de Valera had been forced to admit the IRA was willing to help Germany in the war against Britain. There were, he said, two belligerent parties in the war, and "this organization" (referring to the IRA) had declared war on one of them (Britain).

"Presumably this means they are willing to help the other," Mr. de Valera concluded.

Quislings Accused

These first official revelations of serious co-operation between IRA Quislings and the Nazis have created a considerable stir, in both Eire and Ulster and have given added weight to Prime Minister Andrews' reply to Mr. de Valera who as head of the Government of a neighboring neutral state evidently resents the arrival of American troops, Mr. Andrews said.

"No doubt he would have prevented it if he could, just as he has denied to Britain and the United States the use of naval bases in Eire." Mr. Andrews said, "this folly has seriously hampered the British Navy in the Battle of the Atlantic and has meant the sacrifice of thousands of gallant lives."

The statement went on to point out that Eire is in no less danger of invasion than is the United Kingdom and he declared "if such an attack were made the people of Eire would be glad of any help they could secure, whether British or American."

Mr. Andrews recalled that by the Government of Ireland Act in 1920, the Parliament of Northern Ireland was established and that no possible basis exists for Mr. de Valera's claim to sovereignty over Ulster.

Hopes that the presence in Ulster of armed forces of the United States would mark the beginning of a new policy throughout Ireland were voiced by Mr. H. Midgley, Labor leader in the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

Indorsing the Governmental welcome to the AEF, Mr. Midgley expressed the conviction that "before long there would be recognition on the part of all concerned as to the community of interests which ought to prevail among all democratic countries." He voiced the hope that very soon "Eire would recognize the necessity of taking its rightful place in the commonwealth of nations which were in the vanguard of the fight."

For the moment, however, the Irish problem remains intact and the hopes seem to bear little relationship to the existing deadlock, the full force of which is evident to the observer on the spot either in Ulster or in Eire.

No Basis for Compromise

A survey of opinion in informed circles in Belfast left the writer with the impression that while Northern Ireland was willing to go to some lengths to help bring about an agreement with Eire on the use of southern ports by the Allies, no basis for any such compromise is yet in sight.

Even if the Ulster Government were willing to meet Eire halfway—and actually Ulster's loyalty to Britain would certainly not let it go any further—there is no indication that Prime Minister de Valera would agree to abandon neutrality even in return for far-reaching concessions. His position in insisting that sovereignty over the six counties belongs to him by right and cannot be the object of bargaining appears to eliminate any possibility of compromise.

Nevertheless, it is evident that the arrival of the AEF has brought a new element into the problem of Irish bases and that the presence of these troops—and more particularly the prospect of further sea, land, and air forces being based in Northern Ireland—has altered the outlook so that what was a static deadlock has now begun to evolve. Although there is no sign of a solution so far, further surprise developments are by no means out of the question.

Ulster Girls Frown On 'Jitterbugging'

By the Associated Press

A Northern Ireland Port, Jan. 29

Rug cutting just isn't in the groove at North Ireland's dance halls.

The girls said the American soldiers landed here were nice—but weren't really good dancers because they "went into a lot of jitterbugging."

Getting and Giving

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill put forward his case for sending American troops to Northern Ireland on his recent visit to the United States and when he finished President Roosevelt said, "We will send the troops," Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, declared in a radiocast today.

"If we went to Moscow to give," he said, "we went to Washington to get, and getting always is more difficult than giving."

Lord Beaverbrook said Britain "must not expect too much in the way of increased supplies from the United States in the immediate future," explaining that they "have their own necessities."

Crew of Torpedoed U. S. Ship Lands After 2,500-Mile Sail in Open Boat

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—A lifeboat bearing 13 American merchant seamen from a torpedoed steamer nas reached a tiny South Seas island after a 31-day voyage over 2,500 miles of lonely sea—a cruel journey that ranks as an open-boat epic.

The boat was one of two which set off when the 7,000-ton steamer Prusa, owned by the Lykes Brothers Steamship Line of Houston, Texas, was torpedoed 100 miles from Honolulu at 5:30 a. m., on Dec. 19.

The first boat, bearing the chief mate and 12 others, was picked up Dec. 27. Its occupants reported that Capt. G. H. Boy of Houston and 12 men were adrift in the second boat, headed for the Marshall Islands, and that nine men had been lost when the Prusa was torpedoed.

The Navy received word from Wellington, New Zealand, last night, that Captain Boy's boat had landed Jan. 19 on Nukunau Island, one of the Gilbert Group, about 2,500 miles north of New Zealand. The report was said to have been sent by the fourth officer, who reached nearby Beruin Island and made contact with British communications.

A report by the Tampa Inter-Ocean Steamship Company at New Orleans listed the Captain and ten others as rescued. Nothing was said of the two other men previous reports had indicated were aboard the boat.

Franco Prepares Laws to Prove Spain Is No 'Dictatorship'

BARCELONA, Spain Jan. 29 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco said last night that new state laws are in preparation for Spain which will prove that "Spain does not constitute a dictatorial state."

The new laws, he told a meeting of Syndicate industrial leaders, "will create a hierarchal state in which all collaborations are possible."

He told the industrialists that the state had no desire to restrain the initiative of private business, but he said that it had its channels of expression in the syndicates.

General Franco said he would not permit re-establishment of the "Spain that led to the republic nor of the Spain that lost the greatest parts of the fatherland."

"The door is not closed," he said, "on the installation of the traditional powers that established the empire."

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Third Sunday, 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Christian Science Lectures

Sunday, Feb. 8, 2 p. m., Auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Richmond Hill, N. Y., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Note—To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 1 hours additional for British Summer Time.

Roosevelt Praises Results Achieved at Rio Parley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday heartily praised the accomplishments of the American nations at the Rio de Janeiro conference which recommended severance of relations with the Axis powers in a message to President Vargas of Brazil.

President Roosevelt told President Vargas that "continental solidarity, as defined by you in your address of greeting to the Foreign Ministers, has been greatly strengthened."

"The American Republics have won a magnificent triumph," he said, "over those who endeavored to sew disunity among them and to prevent them from taking action essential for the preservation of their liberties.

"That triumph has been sealed by the prompt and forthright decision of your Government and of the other American Governments which have reached similar decisions."

President Roosevelt added that the announcement that Brazil had severed relations with Germany, Japan, and Italy "assures me once more of the support of your great country at a time of bitter struggle against forces whose actions and policies have been unanimously condemned by the 21 American Republics."

The State Department yesterday made public an exchange of messages between the two Chief Executives:

Vargas's Message

The message of President Vargas dated Jan. 15 said:

I have the honor to advise Your Excellency that I have just declared open the third meeting for consultation of the Ministers of Foreign Relations of the American Republics. I congratulate myself as well as Your Excellency on this very important event which will mark, I am certain, an auspicious date in the annals of the history of the American peoples. I am convinced that by this meeting in Rio de Janeiro the common defense of the continent and political unity of America will be strengthened.

Getulio Vargas, President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil.

Roosevelt's Reply

President Roosevelt's message declared:

The announcement that Brazil has severed relations with Germany, Japan, and Italy has just reached me. It assures me once more of the support of your great country at a time of bitter struggle against forces whose actions and politics have been unanimously condemned by the 21 American Republics.

The achievements of the past ten days have indeed fully and brilliantly borne out the prophetic remarks contained in your welcome telegram of Jan. 15 advising me of the inauguration of the third consultative meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Rio de Janeiro.

I know, as do the people of the entire continent, the great debt of gratitude which we all owe to your clear-sighted leadership. Continental solidarity, as defined by you in your address of greeting to the Foreign Ministers, has been greatly strengthened. The American Republics have won a magnificent triumph over those who have endeavored to sow disunity among them and to prevent them from taking action essential for the preservation of their liberties. That triumph has been sealed by the prompt and forthright decision of your Government and of the other American Governments which have reached similar decisions.

Your personal friendship in these critical times is a source of constant inspiration to me. The determination and vision with which you are meeting the emergency which confronts free peoples everywhere have greatly heartened the people of the United States.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Cheering Throngs Indorse United Front Built at Rio

Continued from Page 1

munity of nations but endeavored to keep a firm grasp on the hand of their peoples despite the temporary forces seeking to obscure the basic unity of America. Throughout, Dr. Aranha refused to speak of the Americas but always of "America, one and indivisible."

Near the end of the speech, Dr. Aranha addressed himself directly to Argentina and Chile, whose delegations had sat in glum silence while the rest applauded in a rising cresendo of feeling shown at the more pointed references to the solidarity of the Americas against Axis aggression. Dr. Aranha held out a friendly hand to the two hesitant nations. Not a trace of rancor marred his words. Neither did he anticipate any outcome but the eventual joining by the southernmost nations in an unbroken hemisphere front.

A few fleeting smiles broke through the clouds on the Argentine and Chilean faces. Then Dr. Aranha brought forth an ovation when, with flashing eyes and uplifted head he announced that Brazil was breaking off relations with the aggressors.

Boundary Dispute

Nothing remained except to make a report in the Peru-Ecuador negotiations. At the moment it could be said only that the parties agreed on a settlement. The final signature came at 1:55 o'clock this morning in Itamaraty Palace by Peru and Ecuador and the mediators, the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile.

When the gavel would have fallen ordinarily at an early evening session the galleries set up a cry for "Mexico" pronounced "Mesheecoe" by the Brazilians.

Ezequiel Padilla, the Mexican Foreign Minister, whose common touch and oratory have endeared him to the Brazilians as well as increasing his stature among the delegates, came to the rostrum in a completely unscheduled event.

The galleries had their day and it topped all previous manifestations of deep American solidarity.

Señor Padilla rose to heights of spontaneous eloquence. Without notes, he ranged far, carrying his audience of reserved diplomats and many hardboiled commentators into fresh fields where man speaks to man without the artificialities of diplomacy.

It was agreed that the most moving and eloquent message came in a direct assurance that the Argentine and Chilean fears, while not fully discernible during the early evening of inter-American defense, would come out clear and strong in the constellation as the night advances.

Mexico spoke to Argentina and Chile as brothers, not as outcasts from a family now united in a common cause. That took the sting out of Rio's debates and divisions, its disappointments and partial defeats. For it is generally agreed that humanity won a great victory in Rio, as humanity is larger than any of its would-be destroyers, and is united by the indestructible forces which most Americans are confident will prevail in the end.

The Record of Rio

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 29 (AP)—Major fruits of the Pan-American Conference were contained in 41 resolutions—inscribed in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese—recommending severance of relations with the Axis, setting up joint military, economic and financial boards and otherwise covering virtually the entire field of Pan-American relations.

Ecuador was signed up as the 21st to indorse them, having insisted on settlement of the boundary dispute as a prerequisite.

This was accomplished at a gathering of Foreign Minister Julio Tobar Donoso of Ecuador, Foreign Minister Dr. Alfredo Solf Muro of Peru and mediating representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States.

Both nations yielded some claims in the area of roughly 125,000 square miles of mountainous jungle land with stretches for 300 miles north of the Upper Amazon, agreeing more or less upon the status quo of 1936. Peru is to move its troops from regions occupied since July 5, 1941, a spokesman said.

Officers of the mediating nations will supervise the withdrawal of the Peruvian troops.

Eduardo Salazar Gomez of the Ecuadorian delegation said the settlement gives his country about 30,000 square miles of the disputed territory.

Nineteen rivers and two ravines were named in charting the course of the accepted frontier from upper reaches of the Zarumilla River to the confluence of the Guepi and Putumayo.

It was stipulated that the agreement was guaranteed by the mediator countries, subject to such minor rectifications as may be agreed upon in the future.

Only Argentina, Chile and Ecuador had not formally severed relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan when the conference adjourned.

Banking and financial experts of the Republics are to meet in Washington soon to set up uniform procedure for control of the funds of Axis nationals and firms and decide upon methods to establish a hemisphere currency stabilization fund.

Military and naval officers of the Republics are to form an inter-American Defense Board which will work in collaboration with the United States General Staff.

Economic committeemen were delegated to seek means of maintaining commercial equilibrium of the hemisphere when peace comes.

"Economic mobilization" of basic defense materials was ordered.

Another resolution in effect would pool the hemisphere's cargo vessels to maintain sea commerce.

Provision was made for the establishment of a seven-member committee to co-ordinate all joint efforts of the Republics to control subversive activities.

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Even Reflected Glory Is Sweet

Associated Press

The Henkes Whose Milburn Was First U. S. Soldier in Ireland

Carl Henke, father of Private Milburn Henke, who was the first American soldier of the second American Expeditionary Force to set foot on the soil of North Ireland, is happy in his little restaurant in Hutchinson, Minnesota, and so is Milburn's mother and his sister, brother, and his "girl friend," who says she will wait for him to come back after the war is over, because they all know that Milburn is a true American, in spite of his German ancestry, and that they are all good Americans. The country feels the same way about them, and here they are, from left to right: Gene, Milburn's brother, his sister Beverly, Iola Christensen, who will wait for Milburn's return, and Milburn's mother. And don't forget Carl, Milburn's father. He stands back of the counter.

Japanese Launch New Drive in Dutch Borneo

Continued from Page 1

Layang area. Layang-Layang is a town on the main Singapore railroad 30 miles above the Strait.

This communiqué indicates a considerable advance by the Japanese since the latest report had located the fighting in that area about 15 or 20 miles to the north, around Kluang and Ayer-Hitam.

The Japanese on the East Coast of Malaya were fighting the British about Ulu Sidili, the Far East Command said.

This apparently was in the vicinity where the Sidili River flows into the China Sea. If so, this would place the Japanese about 40 miles northeast of the Strait of Johore.

British, and Indian troops, however, maintained a solid front against the intense pressure of the Japanese.

British antiaircraft guns and Australian field batteries fired with almost no pause at the invaders, who have kept the British and the Imperials under constant aerial attack.

The front on Wednesday shaped up roughly in this manner:

On the West Coast, heavy fighting was reported around Rengit, 04-odd miles north of Singapore, with Japanese Imperial Guards in action.

Thence the battle line ran to the center to the Kluang-Ayer-Hitam area under 50 miles from Singapore.

On the east, the British reported contact with the Japanese in the Jema Luang area, 55 miles north of Singapore.

Gen. Gordon Bennett, Commander of the Australians on the Johore Front, declared at his field headquarters that his men have been forced to withdraw from the positions in Northern Johore State, because the Japanese nave been able to get around the west flank along the coast.

"Our men never have given ground under pressure," he said, "and our gunners have vowed that no Japanese tanks ever will get through our positions—and they haven't."

General Bennett said the Japanese once sent out patrols on bicycles taken from Malayans but the Australians stopped that by gathering the bicycles along the coast.

A communiqué stated that "a considerable number of British and Indian troops who were cut off in the Batu Pahat area have rejoined the main bodies."

These troops, it appeared, duplicated the feat of the Australian lost batallions who cut their way back through jungle and Japanese from the same West Coast sector last week.

Along the Eastern Coast, where Japanese reinforcements previously had landed under heavy British bombing, a major test appeared to be developing although action was as yet relatively light there.

Meanwhile the British Command has ordered a complete evacuation of civilians and livestock from a mile-wide strip along the southern tip of Johore State, directly opposite the north shore of the island, as a "purely precautionary measure." The civilians and their chattels must be out of the area by Friday noon.

Naval Battle:

A naval battle in which two British destroyers tackled a Japanese cruiser and three destroyers, sinking one destroyer and damaging a second at the cost of one, was announced by the Admiralty in London today.

The British lost the 906-ton Thanet in the action which took place Jan. 26 off Endau, East Coast port of Malaya, 85 miles above Singapore.

Her comrade in the fight, the 1,090-ton Vampire of the Australian Navy, escaped without damage or casualties.

Although the British warships were outnumbered two to one, the Admiralty said they engaged the Japanese as soon as they intercepted them and the Japanese retired. A running fight ensued.

It was in the Endau area that British fliers on Monday attacked a Japanese convoy, scoring hits on a cruiser and troop transports but failing to keep the Japanese from making some landings.

The Philippines:

The United States War Department reported that Japanese infantry assaults on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's lines in the Bataan Peninsula had been broken up by American artillery fire with heavy enemy losses.

In the Netherlands Indies, the Department said in its morning communiqué, a third attack by heavy American bombers on Japanese shipping in Macassar Strait destroyed an enemy transport in Balikpapan Harbor and set another transport afire. Two enemy fighting planes were shot down and a third damaged, with all American planes returning safely to their base. This apparently was the same action announced yesterday in a United Nations communiqué from Batavia.

The Pacific Islands:

Japanese sea and land forces launched a two-pronged drive into Dutch West Borneo which brought them within threatening distance of Pontianak, main city of the region, it was announced.

Pontianak is on the West Coast of Borneo on the equator.

It lies about 500 miles airline northeast of Batavia across the Java Sea and about 400 miles across the China Sea from Singapore.

That the Dutch apparently were aware this new offensive was imminent was seen in the fact that Navy Bombers have been hammering at Kuching for the past two days, concentrating their attacks on the airdrome and storage yards.

Sea-borne Japanese landed at Pemangkat, on Borneo's West Coast south of Japanese-occupied Kuching in Sarawak, and at the same time land forces started to exert pressure on Netherlands Indies troops in the region.

A Dutch communiqué acknowledged that "notwithstanding firm resistance, the Japanese are obtaining local successes, while Pontianak is being threatened."

The announcement added that "all important objectives on the spot have been destroyed by us."

The communiqué, released through the news agency Aneta, said that near Kendari, on Celebes, and at Balik-Papan, the Dutch-destroyed oil port in Eastern Borneo, the defenders were continuing stubborn resistance against Japanese forces landed within the last week.

"The landings in the vicinity of Kendari," said the communiqué, "were covered by fire from Japanese warships."

The High Command reported the second Japanese air attack in two days on the port of Padang, on the West Coast of Sumatra, which caused some damage to ships in the harbor, but no casualties.

Elsewhere in the vast archipelago Japanese planes were said to be carrying out extensive reconnaissance.

From informed sources Aneta learned that the Japanese convoy in Macassar Strait, despite the heavy losses it has suffered in the last six days, is trying to push farther south to the bottom of the Strait. From here, these sources said, the convoy would separate for simultaneous attacks on the Borneo port of Benjermassin and the Celebes capital of Macassar.

Banjermassin is less than 300 miles northeast of the principal Dutch naval base of Surabaya, across the Java Sea.

The Batavia correspondent of the London Daily Mail said that, despite heavy destruction of ships, the Japanese convoy "is estimated to have 65 ships still afloat carrying 150,000 troops" and that it is "intent on a full-scale invasion of Java."

The Sydney, Australia, radio said in a broadcast recorded by Reuters that 46 Japanese warships and transports have been sunk thus far in the battle of Macassar Strait, although compilations from United Nations communiqués have put the total at only 38 Japanese ships sunk or damaged.

Single U. S. Commands

Continued from Page 1

such ventures as Norway and Crete are due to the unity of command which prevails whenever a "task" force is composed and set out to do the job assigned it.

Under the German system, command of the force is given to the ranking officer of the service which has been assigned the major part in the undertaking. In the case of Germany this has usually been an Army officer, whereas in the United States, due to its greater reliance upon naval strength, Navy officers are expected to head "task" forces on a number of occasions.

Persons here believe that the greatest example of the successes which can be achieved by a unified command is that furnished by the recent British Commando raids upon the Norwegian coast. Land, air and sea action was perfectly timed and co-ordinated, albeit on a small scale. The unified commands announced today by Secretary Stimson have a far vaster scope than those involved in limited Commando action.

To Work in Two Ways

It is believed that the principle of unity of command within the armed forces of the United States will operate in two distinct manners. There will be the unity of command in regard to the fixed and stable forces, such as prevails in Hawaii and the Canal Zone. Then there will be the unity of command in special expeditionary forces which call for co-ordination of land, air, and sea activities. This latter instance approximates the principle behind the British Commando organization, although it will usually be on an immensely greater scale.

Since the successful Japanese onslaught at Pearl Harbor, there has been an increasing demand for the end of the dual defense system on the islands in which command was divided between the Army and the Navy. This demand came to a head with the revelations of the investigating committee headed by Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Owen J. Roberts, which disclosed that Admiral (now Rear Admiral) Husband E. Kimmel and Lieut. Gen. (now Major General) Walter C. Short had failed to concert their activities and plans, although both were charged with protecting that Pacific outpost.

It is believed that unity of command, such as now prevails in Hawaii, would have placed the over-all commander more on his mettle and that it would have permitted a quicker marshalling of land, air and sea forces both for driving off the enemy and for effective retaliation.

Argentine Mission Escapes in Crash

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 29 (AP)—An air liner carrying Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Foreign Minister of Argentina, and other delegates home from the Rio de Janeiro Pan-American Conference fell into the sea today but all aboard were saved.

Big Aluminum Plant At Tacoma Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—After a good deal of uncertainty as to the time when the proposed new aluminum plant at Tacoma should be chartered, the Olin Corporation received assurances late in January from the City Council that it could go ahead with construction of its 4,000,000 plant on the tide flats, with a 20-year authorization to negotiate with the Bonneville Administration for large blocks of power, without protest from the City, unless the municipal system finds itself in a position to provide the electric energy at rates no higher than those of the United States Government.

The City Council passed an ordinance authorizing a contract with the corporation to cover successors after the present five-year contract with Bonneville for a 46,000 kilowat block of power. This is about half the present consumption of electricity through the Tacoma municipal system.

Utilities Commissioner R. D. O'Neil, said he did not believe the City would be able to supply the corporation's demands at the end of the five-year period.

Roberts Finds U. S. Victim Of Its Smugness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 29—American smugness and complacency, which continues today in the face of desperate danger, are to blame for the Pearl Harbor disaster, Associate Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts declared here yesterday in his first address since publication of the Roberts report dealing with the Dec. 7 debacle at Hawaii.

"I cannot understand the smugness of the United States; I cannot understand its complacency," Mr. Justice Roberts declared at a luncheon meeting of the United Charities campaign workers one week after his return home from Hawaii. Warning his audience that he intended to make no "pep talk," he continued:

"I have had, as you know, some investigating to do only recently, and at the bottom of all of it, as you have seen if you have read the report, is this sense of superiority and satisfaction: 'It can't happen to us; we are too big; we are too great; we are building all these planes. What more would you have?'"

While praising the courage and morale of the soldiers and civilians of Hawaii, Mr. Justice Roberts called on the American people to realize the dangers of smugness and complacency, to show a willingness to sacrifice heavily, and to stop being "so lackadaisical about the blood-red danger that has been facing us."

"I don't have to tell you that this country faces a crisis the like of which it has never known," he added. "You know that, however much that burden grows heavier, however much the purse grows lighter, we civilians have got to bear the brunt of this thing.

"We've got to take our courage into our hands, and we've got to say that our willingness to serve and to sacrifice must be doubled and then redoubled for the sake of those who are at the front and for the sake of those who are at home.

"Would the people of Philadelphia give up the privilege of helping the poor, of helping heal the wounded, of curing the broken spirit? Would you give that up to an authority which would dictate how much of your taxes are to go for that purpose? . . . We have got to make up our minds that if we are going to save democracy we have got to save its most priceless privileges — individual initiative, individual responsibility, individual touch wth our fellow-citizens, individual aid."

Commons Gives Churchill 464-1 Vote of Confidence

Continued from Page 1

tive for Mr. Churchill's time and energies. It is felt that improvement of the relation between Mr. Churchill and the War Cabinet and between the War Cabinet and the service chiefs is imperative.

Another Victory

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill's vote of confidence of 464-to-1 was surpassed in measure only by the unanimous 381-to-0 vote he was given when he assumed office in May, 1940.

Last May when the Government asked suport for its decision to send troops on the ill-fated Greek campaign the vote was 447 to 3.

When the vote was announced, there was a tremendous outburst of cheering and Mr. Churchill arose, smiling, and left the House, followed by other ministers. The people in the public galleries, contrary to all House rules, also applauded.

The lone negative ballot today came from James Maxton, Independent Labor Party, whose two co-members, Jock McGovern and Campbell Stephen, acted as tellers and could not vote. Twenty-four members, mostly Laborites, abstained from voting.

President Gets Copious Praise Of Troyanovsky

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Jan. 29 (AP)—Alexander Troyanovsky, former Soviet Ambassador to both Washington and Tokyo, praised President Roosevelt today for "inestimable service to mankind" in connection with the President's 60th birthday tomorrow.

He expressed his views in the Moscow News, Soviet English language organ now published in Kuibyshev.

"At the present time, when the United States is facing one of the gravest crises in its history," Mr. Troyanovsky wrote, "it is our firm belief that President Roosevelt, the United States Congress, and with them the American people, will successfully overcome all difficulties they encounter in their path."

Chiang's Message

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 29 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sent the following message to President Roosevelt today in honor of the President's 60th birthday tomorrow:

"We are confident your wise and far-sighted leadership will shine with ever-increasing brilliance and will guide mankind to the final overthrow of aggression and to the goal of truth, equality and justice."

Vichy Envoy in Paris Hopes Reich to Tell 'Confidence' Basis

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 29 (AP)—Fernand de Brinon, Vichy Government representative in Paris, was quoted today by the Rightist weekly Gringoire as saying in an interview that he wished the Nazis finally would tell France what they meant by a policy that would inspire their confidence.

"I hope this year," he was quoted as saying, "that the highest authorities of the Reich who are always bringing up the need for confidence in order to perform beneficial acts will finally consent to tell us exactly—something they never have done yet—what are the conditions for such confidence."

It was believed that the beneficial acts M. de Brinon mentioned referred to the release of war prisoners, reduction in the payment of the costs of German occupation, and relaxing the demarcation line between Occupied and Unoccupied France. All these problems have been pending as a sort of pledge of French collaboration with Germany.

No Inquiry by House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The House Naval Committee refused today by a vote of 14 to 6 to undertake a supplementary Congressional inquiry into the Pearl Harbor disaster.

The vote came on a motion to request the documentary evidence collected by the President's special commission headed by Justice Owen Roberts in studying the attack.

"This means no investigation at this time, by this Committee," declared Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, ranking Republican member of the Committee. Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia declined to elaborate on the announcement beyond saying that the motion had been tabled by a 14-to-6 vote.

On the Senate side of the capitol, meanwhile, criticism arose because no reinforcements have been sent to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's beleaguered forces in the Philippines, so far as is publicly known.

Negroes of S. C. Want to Aid U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Discussing restrictions which prevent classification of many South Carolina negroes for Army duty, United States Senator Burnet B. Maybank pointed out recently that there is "a large reservoir of registrants who are physically qualified, but who are unable to be placed in the armed forces due to the fact that they cannot read or write.

"A number of these negroes have expressed themselves as wanting to help their country," the Senator said, "and they would undoubtedly make good soldiers. If it is possible to remove this restriction, our selective service organization in South Carolina will be greatly assisted in filling future calls."

"There are many patriotic negroes who want to join the Army but who, through no fault of theirs, cannot meet the qualifications, although they are physically fit and would be able to render good account of themselves in any assignment where strength and brawn are essential," Senator Maybank continued.

"This situation is not confined to South Carolina, but exists in other states, particularly in the South, with its large negro population. President Roosevelt has promised to present the matter to proper military and selective service officials, and I feel sure proper measures will be taken to alleviate the situation."

Teamsters Offer U. S. Eight Million

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—Dan Tobin, authorized to turn $8,000,000 belonging to the Teamsters International Union over to the Government as a loan with or without interest, hoped today that the gesture would start a vast flow of interest-free funds into the Federal Treasury.

Mr. Tobin will go to Washington next week to confer with Treasury officials and seek a way to transfer the union's funds to Government use. As President of the large American Federation of Labor affiliate, he was voted authority by the International Executive Board to draw a check for the $8,000,000 and indorse it over to the United States Government.

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Tommy Holmes Introduced to Boston Fans—Yourkewicz Plays Last Game in Hub

New Braves Outfielder Part of Baseball Show

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Slightly awed by the importance of the occasion, but nevertheless extremely proud to be a part of it, the Braves' apple-cheeked Tommy Holmes was introduced to Boston last night as the Hub baseball writers held their sixth annual dinner in the Copley-Plaza.

"Can you imagine them putting me at the same head table with fellows like Joe Di Maggio, Dick Newsome, Eddie Collins, Hugh Duffy and Hugh Mulcahy, not to mention Senator Lodge, Lou Holtz and a few others?" said the new Braves' outfielder in his tenor voice when first approached by newspapermen an hour before the banquet. "Do you suppose they got me mixed up with somebody else?"

The scribes assured the boy that he was not in the wrong room and that the Hub was just as anxious to meet a newcomer as it was to greet returning heroes.

Pretty Tickled

"Well, I was pretty tickled to be invited," he grinned. "And I sure hope I can help the Braves this year."

Holmes was urged to talk about himself as a ball player.

"Well, I was playing with Brooklyn Tech and the Bay Parkways when Yankee Scout Paul Kritchel looked me over," Tommy began. "I think Harry Hess, manager of the Parkways, recommended me. That was in 1936. The Yankees moved me along by way of Norfolk, Binghamton and Newark, and here I am."

Did he think he could hit National League pitching?

"I don't know," said Holmes. "But I'll tell you one thing. It couldn't be much tougher up here than it was in that International League last year. Every club had a well balanced staff. Toronto, which finished last, had one of the best you ever saw."

The league leader, Corbett, batted a lean .306 and Holmes was right behind him at .305. Did Tommy like center field?

"Yes," he continued. "When I first played at Newark they had me in right, because Walt Judnich was still around. Then Chartak came along. But one day when Chartak was injured they moved me to center and I stayed there.

Praises Neun

"By the way, you can say for me that Johnny Neun (Newark manager) is one of the greatest guys in the world. If I ever make the grade up here, give him the credit. He was wonderful to me—very patient, and he let me hit my own way. I wasn't a long-ball hitter, but he let me alone. He convinced me that a fellow doesn't have to hit a flock of home runs to play in the big leagues."

Was Tommy working this winter?

"No, I'm a gentleman of leisure," he answered. "In past years I've worked in a book store—a job I'd had ever since I was in high school. But I found it tightened up my legs a little, and I didn't want that to happen this time. I want to be ready when the Braves look me over."

After the dinner got started, Joe Di Maggio boosted Holmes before the gathering as a consistent if not a long hitter, and a steady fielder. Tommy may be that center fielder the Braves have been looking for to replace Johnny Cooney.

* * *

Banquet shorts . . . Senator Henry Cabot Lodge said in part: "Sports pages seem to be first interest of men in the Army . . . Athletic programs should be broadened, not curtailed, is the belief of men in Washington . . . Building interest in school sports is important in the nation's military preparedness . . . Sports should be continued because: Receipts are being donated to worthy service organizations; wholesale beneficial recreation for people; organized sports furnish lead for all other sports throughout country."

* * *

Modest yet dynamic acceptance talk by Dick Newsome: "There may have been younger men receiving this Boston rookie plaque, but none were any prouder than I." . . . Bob Quinn praised the Boston Park Department for its sports program, and added that he liked to watch the baseball dinner grow . . . Hugh Mulcahy, looking like a major instead of a private, modestly accepted his wrist watch and thanked the writers on behalf of Devens and Edwards for contributing the dinner funds for the purchase of baseball equipment for the boys in the Army. One of the finest men you could meet, that Mulcahy.

Di Maggio also made a hit by calling absent Ted Williams "the best hitter I've seen during my nine years in baseball." . . . Joe, by the way, is going South about Feb. 2 . . . Wires came from Cronin, Stengel and Williams . . . More praise for Williams from Collins . . . Talks by Ira Thomas and Johnny (Shades of 1914) Evers . . . The watch they gave to little Hughie Duffy and his embarrassment at receiving it . . . Lou Holtz, the laugh hit of the show . . . More laughs from Pat O'Brien, Warren Brown and Jimmy Conzelman . . . O'Brien's answer to a young schoolboy reporter seeking advice to Hollywood minded kids: "Practice starving." . . . Mayor Tobin's promise that Boston will do everything possible to keep sports alive . . . Songs by young Tim Riordan of the Park Department . . . The best dinner yet.

Miami Golf Final

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., played steady golf today to defeat Louise Suggs, southern women's champion from Lithia Springs, Ga., 4 and 3, in the semifinals of the Miami-Biltmore tournament. Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta gained the other berth in the finals by winning 7 and 6 from Mrs. George Wilcox of Miami.

Boston Baseball Writer Awards

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right: Hugh Duffy, Joe Di Maggio, Dick Newsome and Hugh Mulcahy

Duffy, long a Boston favorite and holder of the highest all-time batting average (.438), was given a beautiful pocket watch by the Hub scribes at their sixth annual dinner. He is also holding the most valuable Boston player trophy which Ted Williams was not on hand to receive. Di Maggio was honored for hitting safely in 56 consecutive games; Newsome for being the outstanding Hub rookie, and Mulcahy (given a wrist watch) for being the first big leaguer to go into the Army.

Ralph Welch Chosen Head Husky Coach

SEATTLE, Jan. 29 (AP)—Coach Ralph (Pest) Welch, the big fellow who was fired as University of Washington freshman football coach in December and rehired in January as head man, will concentrate on the fundamental rock-'em and jolt-'em system of play.

"Blocking and tackling are the two big words in my football book," responded the former Purdue All-America back to the question of what style of offense his Washington varsity would use next fall.

"If a team can block and tackle, and I really mean the rock-and-pound sort of blocking and tackling, the offense will go whether the team is using the Notre Dame, single wing, T-formation or the punt formation styles."

But the man who was elevated yesterday to the job left vacant by the dismissal of Coach Jimmy Phelan added:

"I have a lot of ideas I have been anxious to try out. There will be come changes made in our attack."

Welch has been schooled for more than a decade and a half in the Notre Dame style, under Phelan as a Purdue back and for 12 seasons as Phelan's assistant at Washington.

Recommendations of the Washington players and other coaches were credited with contributing heavily to Welch's appointment. Players started beating the tomtoms for the popular freshman coach immediately after the dismissal of the coaching staff was announced.

University authorities said Welch won the job over the field of "big name" prospects and high school coach candidates under a policy of keeping athletics near a status quo basis for the wartime emergency.

Eliot Is Named To Coach Illini Football Eleven

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 29 (AP)—Ray Eliot, No. 1 assistant to Bob Zuppke at Illinois last fall, was named head Illini football coach to succeed the veteran mentor who held the post for 29 seasons.

The announcement was made by L. M. Tobin, University Publicity Director, who said Trustees of the University will meet Feb. 14 and are scheduled to approve Eliot's selection.

Eliot, onetime Illinois football lineman and a star in baseball, has coached at Illinois College at Jacksonville and has been Zuppke's first lieutenant in recent seasons.

His salary will be $6,000, the same as that of Director of Athletics Mills.

Zuppke, whose teams won seven Big Ten championships resigned last November a few days before Illinois's final game of the season. His action climaxed a long controversy over Illinois football which was marked by the dismissal last summer of Wendell S. Wilson as Athletic Director.

Eliot, a native of Brighton, Mass., worked his way through Illinois, arriving at Champaign as a freshman with but $8 in his pockets. He was gradauted in 1932 and went to Illinois College as assistant football coach. After one year as assistant he was made head coach.

He came to Illinois as assistant line coach in September 1937, and was made head line coach for the 1941 season.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 28

American League

Springfield 8, Pittsburgh 5.
New Haven 3, Philadelphia 3 (tie).
Hershey 2, Cleveland 1 (overtime).
Washington 2, Buffalo 0.

American Association

Minneapolis 3, Omaha 0.
Fort Worth 7, Tulsa 2.

Miami Amateur Golf Tourney May Have Few Peers in 1942

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 29—In view of the U. S. G. A.'s decision not to conduct any national golf championships this year, and the uncertainties of tournament play in general, it would seem that the annual January amateur meeting here at the Miami Biltmore Country Club last week, won by Frank Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, may have few equals during 1942 in quality of field and widespread area represented by the contestants.

It was disappointing, naturally, that Marvin Ward, present national amateur champion, could not carry out his original intention of competing, because of going into the army, for the tournament would have been of truly national flavor with both him and Dick Chapman, 1940 champion, in the list. Chapman, also in the service, did compete. He started as favorite and, from tee to green, probably never played better golf in his career, yet was defeated because he could not make his putter behave.

Swing Remodeled

Nothing could better illustrate the incongruities of golf than Chapman's case. When he won the national amateur at Winged Foot in 1940 he was plenty wild off the tees and fairways, but out of the traps and on the putting greens he was fairly dazzling. Since then he has completely remodeled his swing and now is hitting the ball farther and straighter, also with much less effort, playing the game of his career up to the greens, but taking 35 or more putts per round on the average, which is too many for topnotch golf.

The former champion is going through the same throes that Craig Wood experienced before he changed his putting style in 1938 and built up a stroke and confidence that today establishes him as one of the best putters in the game. When Chapman gets back into that putting groove he will be a formidable candidate for the national once more. In the Miami Biltmore tournament he was put out by Skee Riegel of Oakmont, Calif., a fairly prominent amateur in the last two nationals.

An interesting angle to this match was that Riegel, before the tournament, took a series of lessons from Craig Wood at Normandy Isle, also played several rounds with the national open champion and practiced assiduously. Under Wood's tutelage he developed a swing that converted him into one of the longest hitters in amateur ranks.

He and Dick Chapman had a battle royal, fine golf on both sides, and never more than an edge on either side, with Chapman never down at any stage until the 16th. He was one up going to the 15th, which he lost by missing a short putt. On the 16th he made one of only two mistakes from tee to green, pushing an iron and taking five on this canal hole, which Riegel won. They halved the 17th and Chapman made a great try to go extra holes when he hit the cup for a birdie on the home hole.

Stock Boosted

Riegel's stock took an immediate boost, but he tumbled in the semifinals before Gene Dahlbender of Atlanta, Ga., stalwart 18-year-old, who in this tournament added greatly to his reputation as a long hitter, but who found a foeman worthy of his steel, in that respect, in Riegel. Meantime, in the other half of the bracket, Frank Stranahan had jumped all hurdles, so that the final brought together these two youngsters in their teens, either of whom might very well win a national amateur title of the future.

There were two reasons why I particularly wanted to see those boys in the 36-hole final; one, the many glowing reports I'd heard about Stranahan, son of a grand golfer of the older school. Young Stranahan's winning of the Trans-Mississippi, the Arizona amateur, and other tournaments last year led me to name him in these columns as a "dark horse" in the 1941 national amateur. Another reason for wanting to see these boys in action was the good report I'd had from Charlie Yates' brother Danny, down on Cape Cod last summer, about this lad Dahlbender, who with Tommy Barnes had won the annual Southern Association four-ball at Atlanta.

Dahlbender is on the chunky style, medium in height, but looks strong as an ox. Stranahan is a trifle taller, heavier than he looks, except when you take a close look and note hands, wrists and forearms that might belong to one of those legendary Herculean blacksmiths. He, like Dahlbender, has been rated as a long hitter, and the tee-shot honors in the final were all his, chiefly because Dahlbender developed an overwhelming tendency to let his right hand completely overmaster the left and lead to an almost constant succession of quick hooks. The one time that both hit perfect tee shots was the last hole of the match, where Dahlbender was out ahead by about 10 yards, both around 300 yards.

Stranahan drove far and straight all day and it is interesting to know that his accuracy was in part due to tips he received from Dick Chapman. The final match was one of both disappointments and thrills. In the morning it was pathetic, due to Dahlbender's hooked tee shots and failure to recover from them, so that he was six down. He started the same way in the afternoon and was seven down with 11 to play, then electrified the spectators in six of the next seven holes, still driving poorly, in the main, but recovering and putting spectacularly, his putting demonstrating that he has the competitive instinct. Finally, however, that hook drive was costly at the long 15th, 33rd of the match, and Stranahan wound it up with a birdie on the next.

Shore Keeping In Readiness

Although suspended and unable to play with his own Springfield team, Eddie Shore is working out daily in preparation for the Bruins-All-Star game here in Boston, Feb. 6, for the Army Relief Society.

In view of the fact that hockey players may be drawn into active service more and more, this All-Star game takes on added importance in the way of an attraction.

The modern hockey player has the youth, speed and stamina, but few have the individual fame of the veterans who will don their skates again for this one game. The ticket sale slowed down when this game was confused with the canceled Red Cross contest, but is picking up again today.

Title Retained

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 29 (AP)—Hope Knowles of Avon, Conn., won the Atlantic Coast Women's squash racquets crown at Haddon Hall yesterday. She captured it by defeating Mrs. Elwood Beatty, Jr., of Philadelphia, 15—6, 15—5, 15—19, in the final.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 28

East

Long Island 58, West Texas State 56 (overtime).
Penn State 34, Army 26.
Princeton 55, Fort Dix 31.
Rutgers Pharmacy 45, Drew 38.
Johns Hopkins 34, Drexel 30.
St. Francis 50, LaSalle 34.
Slippery Rock Tea 45, Clarion 40.
Canisius 52, Scranton 46.

South

Tennessee Tech 42, Union 39.
Henderson Teachers 54, Hendrix 40.
Elon 60, Appalachian 53.
Davidson 44, Guilford 21.
Lincoln Memorial 49, Milligan 42.
Berea 37, Louisville 33.
Virginia 54, Emory and Henry 23.
V. P. I. 48, The Citadel 35.

Midwest

Baker 57, Bethel 30.
Illinois Wesleyan 50, Eureka 41.
Pittsburg (Kan.) Tea. 52, Springfield (Mo.) Tea. 47.
U. of Mexico 50, Bluffton 34.
East Central (Okla.) 32, Oklahoma Baptist 30.
Cincinnati 57, Wilmington 38.
Illinois Normal 60, Eastern Illinois Tea. 54.
Luther 47, St. Ambrose 23.

West

Billings Poly 44, Carroll 43 (overtime).
Southwest Texas State 45, North Texas Tea. 31.

Major League Greeting

By a Staff Photographer

For a brief period Yankee teammates, Joe Di Maggio (left) and Tommy Holmes renewed acquaintances last night at the baseball writers' dinner in the Copley-Plaza. Di Maggio was awarded a trophy for hitting in 56 consecutive games, while Holmes was introduced to the fans as the new Braves' outfielder. In his acceptance talk, Joe boosted Tommy as a prospective big leaguer.

Wearing Olympic Uniform Fulfilled a Main Ambition

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Brockton's Al Yourkewicz is inducted into the United States Army next Tuesday, he will be marking the end of the first chapter of his relatively short career, a chapter in which he realized one of his main ambitions, almost realized the other, and in which he assured himself that he would take up where he left off after the war is over.

It was not so long ago that a youngster still in his 'teens used to stand outside the dressing room of the Boston Olympics and gaze at the players as they entered and left. "Some day," he used to say to himself, "I'll be playing for that team myself."

Reaching for Star

Now although the Olympics are not the best team in the world by any means, they are a far cry from regular amateur teams and even further away from high school teams. And for this blond giant of Lithuanian descent, whose size was offset by inexperience and awkwardness, to promise himself a spot on the Olympics was like reaching for a star.

Yourkey's previous hockey experience had been gained on the ponds around Brockton and with a team called the Brookville Hockey Club. He did not play high school hockey because Brockton High had no team. Always a big fellow, Al's size made the other team respect him even if at times his hockey playing didn't. Yourkewicz kept on with Brookville after his graduation from high school in 1935, and improved enough to play with the Providence Scarlets when they won the championship of the New England Amateur League. Teams in this league were of the caliber of the Junior Olympics.

Door Opened

Even while he was with the Scarlets, Yourkey used to take up his position outside the Senior Olympics' dressing room, never missing a game and never failing to reassure himself that some day the door would be open to him. Suffice it to say that one day in the spring of 1940 the door was opened, Coach Hago Harrington gave him a uniform, and Yourkewicz played his first game for the Olympics.

That spring Al played four exhibition games with the Seniors and showed enough to warrant being given a chance to play regularly last season. Crude at first and more inclined to wrestle than to check properly, Coach Harrington more than once was tempted to replace him with someone else—if he had had someone else.

Never Gave Up

Yourkey, however, never gave up. Son of a poor family which came to this country in 1900, he knew what it was to battle along when the odds were heavy. He knew what it meant to have to work to help out at home, to give up thoughts of college to earn money for the family. It meant a lot to him to play hockey in his spare time, and he was determined to succeed.

He did stick all of last year, and when this fall rolled around he was considered a regular. Yet he was far from a finished performer on the ice. Coach Hago Harrington knew this, as he said last night, "Even when this season started I really did not have confidence in the boy. I did not feel that I could trust him out there."

Copied Stars

Never one to say much, Yourkey kept plugging along in his own quiet fashion, watching this star and copying his actions, gleaning bits of advice from those who would give it. His improvement this season was rapid, noticeable even to those who were not too frequent patrons of Olympics' games at Boston Garden. Hago himself was surprised, declaring, "It's hard to pick any player more improved this season than Yourkewicz, and that is saying a lot when you consider how many boys have shown improvement this year. He has not received any more coaching than he had before, but he has responded in greater fashion. I feel I can trust him on the ice now, and if records were kept, I do not think you will find many goals that could be charged directly to him. And mark my words, if the war does not last too long, Al is still young enough to come back and develop into a professional prospect."

If the war does not last too long, . . . That is one of the thoughts in Yourkey's mind, too, as he prepares to don his khaki uniform. For when he comes back he still wants to go to college—his other main ambition. Although it is not generally known, Al went to Villanova for a month on a football scholarship, but pressure at home caused him to leave to find a job.

Fore River Worker

Yourkey played hockey for the Olympics during the evening. Days he worked at Fore River shipyard where he was a brakeman on the transportation system there. His fellow workers last night presented him with a pen and pencil set as the Olympics lost to New York Rovers 4-1, while other interested parties also gave him departing gifts. Walter Brown, General Manager of the Garden, gave him a watch; Olympics' fans gave him a fitted traveling case; and his teammates gave him a portable radio.

Twelfth of the Olympics family to enter the service, Al is the first player from the Seniors to go directly from the ice into the Army. He will play in three road games this week end, and then report to Army officials Tuesday for induction and transportation to Camp Devens.

As Yourkewicz left the Garden, he spied an Army sergeant ahead of him. Half to himself he muttered, "Some day I'm going to have three stripes on my sleeve, too."

Knowing Yourkey, he probably will.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Di Maggio Hasn't Talked Contract

Joe Di Maggio, in town for the sixth annual dinner of the Boston baseball writers, was stretched full length on a bed in his room in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, his hands locked behind his head. The great center fielder of the world champion New York Yankees may have lost his mid-season sun tan in recent weeks, but not his enthusiasm for the pastime which means a livelihood to him and his family. What about those stories of his going to ask Ed Barrow for a $50,000 contract next month?

"Honest," Joe answered with an uneasy look, "I haven't made any plans about my contract. I have read where I will demand this and that. One fellow even had me wanting $80,000, Babe Ruth's top figure. But I've discussed it with nobody."

Di Maggio stared at the ceiling a moment, then continued: "This looks like a bad time to do any loose talking. We've all got a big job ahead of us: there's a fight to be won. All of us are marking time. Who can tell what tomorrow will bring? Such things as contracts somehow seem rather unimportant just now."

Was he looking forward to a big year in the field and at bat?

"I haven't reached my peak as a ball player," the Yankee star replied. "At least, I don't think I have. Nineteen-forty-two might be the year. I'll say it should be, but you never can tell. Anyway, there's no sense in making predictions."

Hitting safely in 56 consecutive games last season brought Joe one of the most spectacular records in baseball. How did it feel, now and while he was making it?

"It feels fine now," grinned the big fellow, "but I don't mind confessing it was a lot tougher than I admitted to any of you writers. It really began to wear me down about the 33rd game. From then on the strain was terrific. I was getting a great deal of attention from crowds in the park, fans waiting outside the gate and newspapermen who wanted to interview me. I didn't object, you understand. I'm just pointing out where the pressure came. And, of course, every pitcher in the league was bearing down on me.

"The day I discovered it meant so much to the other fellows on the club was the day Tommy Henrich bunted with two out in the eighth inning when we had the Browns beaten, 3-1. I hadn't had a hit and it was my last chance. Henrich bunted to get me up there. Auker was pitching for the Browns and he really was throwing them in there. Naturally, he wanted to be the one to stop me. But I hit the first pitch for a single to left and the way our fellows carried on surprised me. Even Red Rolfe, ordinarily a calm guy, jumped out of the dugout and threw his hat in the air."

Was he going South early?

"I'll leave New York about Feb. 2," said Joe.

How was the restaurant business in Frisco?

"My brother Tom writes that business there is at a standstill," Di Maggio answered. "When fishermen were beached by a War Department edict that none could go outside the Golden Gate, my Grotto on Fisherman's Wharf was hit hard. However, it probably is a little better now than it was."

Was he going to raise Little Joe to be a ball player?

Big Joe laughed. "Probably. He looks natural with a bat in his hands, and he's growing like a weed. And boy, you should hear him holler!"

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	25	7	4	54	175	98
New York	24	12	4	52	188	130
Johnstown	21	13	4	46	148	136
Washington	17	17	5	39	155	173
Baltimore	14	22	3	31	149	171
River Vale	11	22	4	26	115	149
Atlantic City	9	28	0	18	142	216

Boardwalk Cup Standing

New York	7	1	2	16	57	28
Washington	4	3	2	10	30	38
River Vale	4	3	1	9	33	33
Boston	4	2	0	8	29	19
Johnstown	4	4	0	8	23	34
Atlantic City	2	6	0	4	28	45
Baltimore	1	7	1	3	24	39

Walker Cup Standing (Final)

Boston	21	5	4	46	146	86
Johnstown	17	9	4	38	129	122
New York	17	11	2	36	131	102
Washington	13	14	3	28	124	133
Baltimore	13	15	2	28	125	132
River Vale	8	19	3	19	97	120
Atlantic City	7	23	0	14	113	175

Results Jan. 28

New York 4, Boston 1.
Washington 4, Baltimore 1.
*River Vale 5, Atlantic City 4.

*Final Walker Cup game.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	18	7	5	41	93	63
New York	20	9	1	41	118	87
Toronto	17	10	2	36	87	65
Chicago	15	11	3	33	91	83
Detroit	10	19	2	22	85	105
Brooklyn	10	22	1	21	85	120
Montreal	8	20	2	18	71	109

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Symphony Preview—Concert Reviews—War Film From the Soviet

Three Novelties Scheduled, By Mahler, Piston, Copland

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Richard Burgin, Assistant Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has hit upon a happy idea for his concerts this week; or if not he, somebody has, regarding Gustav Mahler, who was one of the most brilliant music directors of the early years of the present century, and one of the most prolific composers of that period as well. The happy idea is to bring Mahler to remembrance by presenting half of a work of his instead of the whole of it, and so sparing audiences too much of a good thing; just cutting in two the lucubrations of an orchestral writer who knew everything about his art except when to stop.

Judiciously, then, Mr. Burgin and his men are offering the third, or slow, movement, together with the Finale, containing a part for soprano solo, of the Symphony No. 4 in G major, which figures as a new item in the repertory of the institution. Unclassically, yet very humanly, they are omitting the first two movements, which, in all practical consideration, form a superfluous introduction to some pages of scoring that possess extraordinary charm, and some more that provide, least to say, pleasing diversion, and most to say, downright amusement.

Listeners who look forward to interesting effects in the performance of the two movements from No. 4 are by no means doomed to disappointment. Indeed, let their expectations be ever so high, they will even then experience surprise. For if a composer has yet flourished who knew how an orchestra can and ought to sound, it was Mahler. Disillusionment comes in regard to him when we hope to find his music conveying much else to us but sound. The gift for communicating a message, which we prize in the classic and romantic masters, if it belonged in a high degree to Mahler, has yet to be discovered and proclaimed. All desirable elements show up from analysis of his works—speaking particularly of his symphonies—except that something nonmusical which makes all the difference.

* * *

Take, for comparison, Beethoven. He, too, always sounds well in his symphonies, or well enough; and over and above the sound we hear him say what is as plain as words, though what words are incapable of expressing. So, too, in the piano realm, Chopin. But Mahler, granted that he could accomplish marvels as conductor, failed to cause thought to stir in a way that might be wished as composer. For that matter, it may be questioned whether, when conducting, he was not sometimes more concerned with sound for its own sake than with meaning. He was much chided in his day for the improvements he presumed to attempt on the scores of Beethoven, merely, we may suppose, to satisfy his abnormally discerning ear.

Abstract music never enjoyed perfect illustration until Mahler appeared on the scene; and it was never better exemplified by him than in the slow movement of his Fourth. If abstraction implies beauty, then, again, here we have what we want. For in respect to orchestral sonority, this adagio, this elegy, this song, one tag will do as well as another, is indeed exquisite to hear. Nor need we bother ourselves too much with the tune, which we might have to confess to be pure platitude; nor try too hard to get into its mood, which we might have to admit to be commonplace. But the blending of the orchestral colors, the complete individualization of the instrumental voices, and the richness and originality of the ensemble effect—those are pleasures rare.

Surely we shall hold on to Mahler; we shall not let him go on the slim cause of our missing certain pre-imagined qualities in him. Accept him for what he is, rather than reject him for what he is not, moderate his quantity by cutting off, if we see fit, as Mr. Burgin does, whole blocks of it, and we stand a good chance of liking him.

* * *

To glance at the Finale of No. 4, with the soprano solo, the movement glares as a curiosity in the symphonic gallery, the strange element being the text which comes in for recitation in song. This consists of a set of stanzas, conceived after the German bucolic manner, which describe the joys of a paradise full of all good things, especially good things to eat. It comes out of one of the folklore compilations that scholars and literary men enjoyed making back in the early part of the last century, and it reproduces, in terms of a village gathering, Homer's picture of the Phaecian Land, Lucian's of the Isles of the Blest, and Bernard of Cluny's of the Celestial City.

If we accede to the composer's indicated desires, we shall put ourselves, when listening to the fantastic words, in an attitude of seriousness and elevation. But we may question whether many persons would not think such an attitude meant a naïve snobbery a little beyond their habits. The singer, nevertheless, may be supposed to observe directions and make the most of them.

In association with the Mahler piece there stand on the program for Friday afternoon and Saturday evening two American scores which have been somewhat in circulation before reaching the Boston Symphony conductor's desk and have been under discussion and review within a longer or shorter time. They are Aaron Copland's Suite from the "Billy the Kid" ballet, which calls for a large platform population for its performance; and Walter Piston's Sinfonietta, which gets along with a small one.

Petri

Vladimir Horowitz

To be heard in piano recital at Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

Albion Metcalf

Soloist at the Youth Concert in Symphony Hall Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 4.

Walter Damrosch

Dr. Walter Damrosch, who is celebrating more than half a century in music, is to be honored in a gala program on Jan. 31, over the Blue Network, at 9 p. m. Dr. Damrosch is shown beside an oil portrait of himself when he was conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Smeterlin; Emphasis On Chopin

Jan Smeterlin returned to Jordan Hall last night for his second piano recital of the season. His program listed Haydn's Sonata in A flat major, No. 41; the Brahms Variations on a Theme by Paganini; and from Chopin, the B minor Sonata, the D flat Nocturne, the B flat minor Scherzo, two Mazurkas, and two Etudes. A large audience applauded enthusiastically throughout.

It was pleasant to find a pianist opening his program with a Haydn sonata. In the excitement over Bach and Mozart, Haydn is deplorably neglected. This sonata must have served to remind those who may have forgotten it that he is no less deserving of attention than the other masters of the eighteenth century; more so than most of them. The A flat Sonata is a delectable piece, and it was delectably performed last night.

The Brahms Variations provided a medium for exhibition of Mr. Smeterlin's prodigious technique, which matches that of the composer. As with most works in this form, the interest is more technical than musical, and this pianist can make the most of it.

Mr. Smeterlin is surely the least sentimental of Chopin interpreters. His hearty, straightforward style precludes mawkishness. Yet he summons poetry in such pages as the Largo of the B minor Sonata and in the D flat Nocturne, even if the magic of the first movement of the sonata eludes him. He is really at his best in the gayer and lighter pieces, where his tonal coloring and his deft runs are always captivating. L. A. S.

William Hawkes has engaged Lorenzo Barcelota, Mexican song writer, to compose the music for his production of "The Gilded Pheasant," from a story by Stephen Morehouse Avery.

Joseph Bonnet in Recital

Joseph Bonnet, organist, giving a recital at the Church of the Advent last evening under the auspices of the Massachusetts Chapter of the American Guild of Organists, and with the co-operation of the Rev. Whitney Hale, rector of the church, played to an overflowing congregation and held his listeners' attention to the music of masters old and new for a couple of rare hours. Naturally enough, his program was largely French, though it would not have been a Bonnet occasion without a fair measure of Bach. In general, his manner of performance was quiet and meditative, having regard for the quality of the instrument, which seems to be of a conservative order, adapted to church needs and holding in its structure no invitation to concert display.

* * *

Having at command a variety of beautiful, though rather subdued, tone colors, and playing in a nave that reflects tone delicately and without distortion, Mr. Bonnet could exercise the more sensitive and contemplative side of his talent as he might not be able to elsewhere. Suiting his treatment of the music, then, to his especial acoustic conditions, he gave interpretations which, from every appearance, the large gathering greatly enjoyed.

In point of length, the pieces were what they probably must be in these times of quick shift and short stay. They were all in single form—nothing in the four-movement line. From the Old French school were pieces by the two Couperins and de Grigny; from Bach, a couple of preludes, a canon on three manuals and pedal, which must make extreme demands of execution, though it went off smoothly enough, and a passacaglia. For French music in the style of yesterday, there stood on the list pieces by Guilmant, Widor, and Franck; and for music of today, studies by the organist himself ("Poems of Autumn"), by Jehan Alain ("Litanies"), and Seth Bingham ("St. Flavian" Chorale, "Bells of Riverside").

* * *

Mr. Bonnet was not out, we may suppose, to give lessons, and probably had no intention to show anybody how to handle a work like François Couperin's "Offertoire sur les Grands Jeux." Indeed, another player might make a poor thing of it, treating it in his gentle, repressed way. Somebody else would want to make noise, and might do well too, trying for a festal effect. Nor would Mr. Bonnet's idea of holding Bach down so near to silence answer for all executants and for all conditions of presentation. In fine, if the meeting taught anything at all, it was that an artist's best plan is to obey his own impulses and to make every moment of playing an original and self-sufficient one.

To speak of charm, the little Bonnet composition, "Matin provençale," showed abundance of it; and so did the Guilmant sketch, "Noël languedocien." The sound of the organ, rightly managed, can carry the imagination out into the countryside as well as the orchestra, and it can do so on its own native sonorities, without patterning itself on the orchestra and without imitating the orchestra's instruments. W. P. T.

Concert Notes

The Budapest String Quartet will play in Jordan Hall next Tuesday evening. The program lists the quartets by Haydn in D major, Op. 76, No. 5; by Mozart in G major, K. 387, and by Beethoven in F major, Op. 59, No. 1.

* * *

Polyna Stoska

Polyna Stoska, dramatic soprano, will give her first American concert in Jordan Hall, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8. Born in Worcester of Lithuanian parentage, she appeared in Italy and Germany before the present régimes came into power.

* * *

Szigeti at Wellesley

Joseph Szigeti, violinist, will give a recital on the evening of Feb. 10, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, as the fourth concert in the Wellesley Concert Fund Series, presented by Malcolm H. Holmes. The program lists work by Tartini, Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, and a group of miscellany. Andor Foldes will be the accompanist.

Folk Dance Course

A course in Mexican folk dance will be held in the Lee Auditorium of the Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Feb 9 to March 30, on Mondays from 6:15 to 7 p. m. Katharine Schroeder, dance director at Radcliffe, who studied Mexican folklore, dances, and music in Mexico last summer, will be the instructor. The eight-week course will include festival and ritual dances.

Films in Production

Three new films went into production at M-G-M last week. They were "Love Me Not," starring Robert Taylor and Norma Shearer, which is based on a play by Jacques Deval and which George Cukor is directing; "Somewhere I'll Find You," starring Clark Gable and Lana Turner, under Wesley Ruggles' direction; and "Sunday Punch," with Jean Rogers, William Lundigan, and Dan Dailey, Jr., which David Miller is directing.

'Girl From Leningrad' At Fine Arts

"Girl From Leningrad," Russian film now at the Fine Arts, seems one of the most human films to come from the Soviet within recent memory. Though it tells a tale of warfare in the north, with an abundance of hardships and casualties, suspense and tragedy, it also has touches of humor and sympathy. Its characters, for all their strange attire, bundled up against the cold of winter, are attractive and likable. They seem not so much strangers in a distant land as human beings in an unfamiliar environment.

Through the earlier portions of the film it does not clearly appear who the foe may be against whom they are fighting. Before the picture is ended it seems that this is the war against Finland, which was concluded before the Nazi invasion started. But the emphasis of the film is directed not so much to questions of international action as to individual courage and fortitude as they might be observed on the Soviet side of the front.

The central characters are a group of Russian nurses who go to serve in a hospital close to the fighting lines. They are subjected to attack from the air and eventually become engaged in combat. The narrative, which is not so much a story as a series of incidents, is woven around the girl leader of the unit, her fiancé whom she believed had been killed, and the soldier whom she helped to restore to active duty. But the effect of warfare on the other girls is not forgotten, the sympathy they are able to bring to the men in their care, and the gradual assumption of responsibility by even the most careless of them.

Here and there Victor Eisimont, who directed the film, has found place for a snatch of song, or even a reading from Tolstoy. Particularly in the earlier portions there are light and amusing bits. But the climax is all suspense as a detachment of dynamiters push their way slowly through the snow to attack a pillbox.

The acting of the girls is marked by freshness and simplicity. Zoya Fyodorova as the leader of the unit plays with unforced spontaneity and sings pleasantly as well. Alexander Abrikosov makes a manly fellow of the fiancé and Boris Blinov gives a careful performance as the soldier who was restored to health through the understanding of the nurse who became his friend as well as his attendant. E. F. M.

"Priorities of 1942," a musical with a background of defense activities, is planned for early production by Paramount. Robert Preston, Ellen Drew, Cass Daley, Gil Lamb, Betty Jane Rhodes, Johnnie Johnston, and Tommy Dorsey's band are scheduled to appear in the film, which will have a Pittsburgh background.

NBC

Lauritz Melchior

Metropolitan tenor to sing in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon.

On the Stage

Ticket sale started today at the Shubert for the engagement of "The Student Prince" which opens Monday night.

* * *

Alan Gray Holmes, managing producer at the Town Hall Playhouse in Westboro during recent summers, has enlisted in the army and has been assigned to Fort Hancock, N. J. He has taken up the duties of technical director of the theater at this post under supervision of the morale department. Mr. Holmes announces that the playhouse in Westboro will open next summer under the management of Edna Holstrom. Dann Malloy will direct productions. June 27 has been set as the opening date.

* * *

The New England Repertory Company's schedule of plays for the rest of this week at its Joy Street playhouse offers tonight "The Vortex"; Friday, "The Old Ladies"; Saturday, "Me and Harry."

* * *

The Tributary Theater of Boston announces Ibsen's "Peer Gynt" as its next production, to be presented probably in April.

At South Station

Short features in the program at the South Station Theater beginning Friday will be a new March of Time on air raids, "Women in Defense Industries," Fitzpatrick travel film on Georgetown off the coast of Sumatra, "Radio's Kitchen Quiz," "Animals in the Zoo," Howard Hill's Skill—Archery," "Forty Boys and a Song," Ray Whitley and his musical cowboys, two cartoons, "Comedy with the Glove Slingers," and war and other news films.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—
Organ recital by E. Power-Biggs. 8:15.
Tomorrow
Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. Cleora Wood, soprano, soloist. 2:30.

Little Theaters

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Vortex," by Noel Coward. Presented by the New England Repertory Company.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "International Lady," Ilona Massey and George Brent. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25.
Fenway—
"Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "Dr Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.
Fine Arts—
"Girl from Leningrad." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:25. "Shostakovitch Piano Solo." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15.
Keith Memorial—
"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30.
Kenmore—
Marx Bros. "Go West." 1, 4:30, 8. "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 2:35, 6:05, 9:35.
Metropolitan—
"Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce, Cobina Wright, Jr. 10:25 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:30.
Modern—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 9 a. m., 12, 3:30, 6:50, 10:15. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.
Orpheum—
"The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:05 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:50, 10:15. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:50
Paramount—
"Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.
RKO-Boston—
"Calling Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 10:05 a. m., 12:30, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:45, 9:10.
Scollay—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 12, 3:15, 6:35, 9:50. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.
South Station Theater—
"Training U. S. A. Pilots—Wings of Steel," "Travel Dutch Guiana," "Life of the Chinook Salmon," "Polo with George Oliver," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—
"The Corsican Brothers." Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.
Telepix—
"Kaltenborn's News Comments," "Bugs Bunny in Wabbit Trouble," "Mitchell's 40 Boy Choir," "Nonsense in Samoa." With the Navy," 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—
"Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55. "Borrowed Hero," Florence Rise. 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:40.
Uptown—
"Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.
Washington Street Olympia—
"Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Doctors Don't Tell," John Beal and Florence Rice. 2 and 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.
Regent: "The Castles," Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:50 and 8.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Dumbo." 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.
Brookline Village: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 1:50, 5:10, 8:15. "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Cleveland Circle: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:45, 8.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," Gary Cooper. "Passage From Hongkong," Keye Luke. 2 and 8.
University: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. 2:35, 5:45, 8:45.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Deadly Game," Charles Farrell. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Lydia," Merle Oberon and Alan Marshall. 3:13, 9:13. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers, Cobina Wright, Jr. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman: "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:45, 8:00.
EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT — Capitol: "Robin Hood." 2:48, 8:20. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 1:35, 7:10, 10:05.
Park: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall. 1:50 and 7:45.
HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. 3:02, 9:17. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:54, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "One in a Million," Sonja Henie. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Our Wife," Ruth Hussey and Melvyn Douglas. 2:30, 8:15. "Parachute Battalion," Nancy Kelly and Robert Preston. 4, 9:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Maplewood: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 3:32, 9:27. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. 1:55, 7:40.
Mystic: "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers and Jane Darwell. 1:55, 8. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3:10, 9:15.
Orpheum: "Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Robert Taylor. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:55, 8. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Lydia," Merle Oberon and Alan Marshall. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:45, 8.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Ellery Queen's Perfect Crime." 1:30 and 8.
Medford: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:30 and 7:30.
MELROSE—Melrose: "They Dare Not Love," George Brent and Martha Scott. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:30, 9:30. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Edward Arnold. 2, 8.
NEEDHAM—Needham: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 2 and 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. "Hard Guy," Jack LaRue. 2 and 8.
Strand: H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Edward Arnold. 2 and 8.
REVERE—Revere: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8. .
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Belle Star," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon. "Hit the Road," Gladys George. 2 and 8.
Strand: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "San Antonio Rose," Robert Paige. 2 and 8.
SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Tillie the Toiler," Ray Harris and William Tracy. "Kid from Kansas," Dick Foran and Leo Carrillo. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: 'Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 2:09, 7:54. "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:32, 9:17.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Lydia," Merle Oberon and Alan Marshall. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "War Angels," Irene Rich and L. Fazenda. "Swing It Sailor," W. Ford. 2 and 8.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. Short subjects. 2 and 7:45.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:30 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. Also special short subjects. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Smilin' Through," Jaanette MacDonald. 2:14, 6:45, 9:52. "Two in a Taxi," R. Hayden. 3:27, 8:02.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

The Student Prince—At the Shubert, beginning Monday. Return engagement of the company which presented the same musical at the Boston Opera House last autumn. Barbara Scully and Robert Davis head a company which includes Detmar Poppen, Nina Varela, Joanne Tree, Jay Presson, Alex Alexander, William Castle, Lloyd Harris and James Donnelly. For two weeks.

On the Horizon

Under This Roof—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Feb. 16. Play of New England, written by Herbert B. Ehrmann, a Boston lawyer, to be presented by Russell Lewis and Rita Hassan. Barbara O'Neil and Russell Hardie will head the cast. For one week.

Johnny 2 x 4—Beginning Feb. 16 at an unspecified theater. New play of which Rowland Brown is producer, director, and playwright, reported coming for a tryout. The Yacht Club Boys, Isabel Jewel, and Marie Austin are mentioned for the cast.

My Dear Public—Irving Caesar's new musical, reported for the Colonial beginning Monday, March 9. Mitzi Green and Cora Witherspoon are to be in the cast.

Watch on the Rhine—Lilian Hellman's play, at the Colonial, probably beginning Monday, March 16, as one of the series of subscription offerings of the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Paul Lukas, Lucile Watson, and Mady Christians are in the cast.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib
ANGEL STREET with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. CI. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40 Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c to $2.20 Seats for next 6 weeks—Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
By NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"Junior Miss' is a joy."—*Watts, H. Trib.*
JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. AND SAT. at 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. CI. 6-0730. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20-55c
Performance Every Sunday Night at 8:30

"'Spring Again' leaves everyone happy."
—*BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times*
Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith in
SPRING AGAIN
PLAYHOUSE Thea., 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-2628
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

Aaron Richmond Presents
Jordan Hall—Tickets $1.65 $2.20 $2.75
This Sun. 3:30 MELCHIOR
Tues. Eve. BUDAPEST Quartet

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT 2 WEEKS Next Mon. Eve. BEG.
SEATS NOW SELLING
GALA FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT!
SIGMUND ROMBERG'S OPERETTA MASTERPIECE
The Student Prince
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus
Evgs. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.10
Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65 (Tax incl.)

WILBUR—Tonight 8:30, Mat. Sat.
THE TERRIFIC LAUGH HIT!
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A HONEY OF A SHOW" WALTER WINCHELL
2D YEAR IN N.Y.—8 MOS. IN CHICAGO
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. • Ruth Warwick • Akim Tamiroff
"The CORSICAN BROTHERS"
Plus "Blondie Goes to College"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Tyrone Power • Gene Tierney
"SON OF FURY"
Plus "Right to the Heart"

NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY
Shirley Temple • Herbert Marshall • Laraine Day
"KATHLEEN"
Plus "Dr. Kildare's Victory"

EXETER NEWBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7065
Eve.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 35c, 25c. Aft. 30c. Tax Inc.
Ilona Massey • George Brent
"INTERNATIONAL LADY"
Plus "Keep 'Em Flying"

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

The Home Forum

Reward for Being Helpful

SOMETHING just occurred which marks a milestone in my career. For years I have dreamed of such an event, not mournfully, mind you, nor with any feeling of frustration, but with a persistent, secret longing. And now my hope is fulfilled. I have just had the signal honor of serving as assistant to a magician, no ordinary magician either; a magician who "pleases the most fastidious audiences," one "who can hold any audience —but no audience can hold—with Ropes, Handcuffs, or Strait Jacket." Anyone who questions the syntax is referred to the leaflet describing various "unique novelties" excitingly illustrated.

There was no "human volcano" in the act. I simply stood on a platform, in full view of a hundred anxious faces and opened my mouth obediently, to receive therein a flaming slice of banana, with no ill effect save a disagreeable taste. This took place at the Mariner's House, near the home of Paul Revere, in Boston. The great anchor of red and white electric lights welcomed in the seamen as they came from the harbor, into North Square, and many of them were strangers to one another. Here and there could be seen an old familiar face such as that of Tom Clements, who for fifty years had fished the coast from Labrador to Yucatan, and once got swallowed by a whale. He sticks to the story through all cross-examination, and he received a hundred dollars for its use in a radio program.

Tom was there, and other resident seamen; cap in hand, collar turned up, heavy boots forward in relaxed position. It was just before the doughnuts came in that I was called upon to assist the magician. That was a good thing, owing to the taste of the burning banana. Others in the audience had already been promoted to the post of assistant, in a less spectacular way. One, for example, had furnished the dime, the date and denomination of which the front row had been required to observe, though that information must remain unknown to the magician; who triumphantly revealed it, after sealing up the coin in a little box, within another little box, in still another little box.

* * *

Two young men enjoyed the privilege of buckling the magician into a strait jacket, so tightly it threatened to choke him, and padlocked him into it for further security. Whether they felt justified when, at the end of one minute and fifty-nine seconds, he wriggled himself free, no one can say. It was easy to see that this performance was a favorite turn with Dr. Bayes, the pastor. Somehow, glancing at the pulpit to my right, I felt my fiery act more suitable. The pulpit, it must be noted, was the very one from which the eloquent evangelical preacher, Father Taylor, urged his theological views upon the merchant marine of a century ago. Anyone familiar with the journals of Dr. William Ellery Channing or Ralph Waldo Emerson knows who Father Taylor was. Dickens, who went with Longfellow to hear him preach, in 1842, describes him vividly, with his imagery "all drawn from the sea."

Tensing my jaw for the flaming banana, I thought of him, bellowing from the pulpit, according to his historian:

"'Who are these . . . where do they come from? . . . From below, my brethren,' a walk up and down the pulpit, 'and where are you going'—stopping abruptly: 'Where are you going? Aloft!'"

What would Father Taylor have said to a magician at the mid-week gathering of the mariners? It is certainly doubtful if he would have understood that feeling, previously indicated, of the fulfillment of a lifetime's deferred hope.

* * *

That inherent tendency to be helpful showed itself at an early stage of development. It first became manifest as a desire to assist the laundress, from the top of a high stool. It was unappreciated. Near-drowning in a tub of soapsuds inspired removal to other quarters. It was easier to help in the kitchen; though difficult to understand why, when I proved efficient with a miniature pat-a-cake, I should not be trusted with a bilberry pasty. Suppose the pat-a-cake was a little soiled; it tasted all right, and the "K" for "kake" was as cleanly incised on the top of it as an onyx intaglio. The muffin man did appreciate assistance, and the milkman too.

* * *

The first encounter with magicians of the drawing-room variety left much to be desired. They had not the glamour of the fairy-tale magician, nor the skill of Merlin, but they did seem to be in constant need of help. I was always ready, and in vain. The person required to hold the string, or the silk hat for the rabbits, or the gradually swelling balloon, was usually sitting in the first row, as if by conspiracy; and, when the magician would say: "What's your name, son? Frank? All right, Frank, now just take hold of this . . ." it was hard to dispel a feeling of skepticism and disappointment. Hope, however, prevailed, and has proved itself warranted. It is never too late, even to serve as assistant to a traveling magician.

PEARL STRACHAN

Dolphins in the Sea

In the sea, dolphins particularly
Are children.
Only children can find such endless pleasure
In simple rhythmic movement;
Only children are so naturally good-humored;
And then the supple bodies of the dolphins,
Adapted with the same grace
To sporting in the water
As a child's body
To running and rolling in a field.

ROGER CHALLIS

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to The Christian Science Monitor.

A PANEL OF PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN NEEDLEWORK

INCLUDED IN THE collection of eighteenth-century American arts, recently presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by M. and M. Karolik, is this fine example of Pennsylvania-German needlework. It is thought that it was made at the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, between 1800 and 1820. The character and shape of the panel suggest that it was designed for a pole screen. Serving both as decorative furniture for the room and as protection against the heat of an open fireplace, pole screens usually carried a frame covered with tapestry or needlework such as this.

The design is embroidered in the delicate satin stitch on a white satin ground. A bright yellow bird perches on the fruit. The composition is characterized by great freedom and freshness. The tendrils of the grapevine make a delicate arabesque, which is emphasized by the spring of the black stalks. The profusion of fruit and leaves, in turn, is held in place and balanced by the sturdy woven basket. There is an interesting wealth of detail, but it never overwhelms the unity of the design.

H. H. A.

Early Samplers

IN TRACING THE development of American needlework, the craft-worker soon discovers that samplermaking and quiltmaking stand out from the other subjects in the same category, for samplers and quilts have universal appeal and human interest not found in more formal examples of needlework. For over two hundred years, practically every woman who could thread a needle produced at least one of them. Into these commonplace and homely pieces of handwork were stitched the hopes and the disappointments of their makers. Every old sampler, every cherished family quilt, is a record of homely happenings. Each has its own story, handed down by anecdote or family legend.

The word sampler, the "ensempler" of Chaucer's day, referred originally to the fact that these pieces were a means of recording needlework stitches for future reference. All seventeenth-century samplers, both English and American, had this purpose. They were made by experienced needleworkers, and the stitches worked on them were elaborate and intricate in design. Like English samplers of the period, American specimens were rich with drawnwork, cutwork, and lace stitches which the owners intended to use in the adornment of bed curtains, petticoats, and other household and personal finery. Few of them are in existence today. An exhaustive search conducted by the Society of the Colonial Dames of Massachusetts in 1921 revealed only seven American samplers of the years 1600-1700. One of these is the well-known Anne Gower sampler (actually made in England), embroidered by the first wife of Governor John Endicott of Massachusetts Bay Colony.—From "Hands That Built New Hampshire," compiled by The Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of New Hampshire. (Brattleboro: Stephen Daye Press.)

"Every good tree bringeth forth good fruit"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FREEDOM OF SPEECH brings the thought of the people into the open. When thoughts are good, the action emanating from them will be fruitful. When the results of wrong thoughts are seen as erroneous and misleading, interest in them will diminish and at last disappear.

Freedom of speech is in accord with the teachings of the Bible. In Jeremiah one reads (23:28): "The prophet that hath a dream, let him tell a dream; and he that hath my word, let him speak my word faithfully. What is the chaff to the wheat? saith the Lord." In other words, forbid not the people to speak, but by the results let it be known whether error or truth has been spoken. Then the difference between evil and good thoughts will come to light.

Christ Jesus, who so faithfully uttered the Word of God, made the distinction between good and evil very clear when, speaking of false prophets, he said (Matthew 7:16, 17): "Ye shall know them by their fruits. . . . Every good tree bringeth forth good fruit." His understanding of God, Spirit, brought such precious fruit to mankind that the people came from everywhere to listen to his teachings. He pointed out that all wrong is the result of entertaining erroneous thoughts about God and man and the universe. By correcting such thoughts he healed the sick, brought freedom from fear and sin, and restored harmony and bliss. All this was the fruit of his spiritual understanding.

Through entire reliance on God, Spirit, when the apostles of Christ Jesus were imprisoned, they found their prison doors opened, and they were released from captivity. Peter, with John, healed one who had been lame all his life. Paul proved man's dominion over the sting of the viper, and in persecution he remained unafraid. These results were also the fruit of spiritual understanding.

Christian Science, which was discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, has brought to this age the healing message of Truth, and placed the power of Spirit within reach of mankind. In the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. xi): "The physical healing of Christian Science results now as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light and sin to reformation. Now, as then, these mighty works are not supernatural, but supremely natural." In proportion as we learn to recognize Life as Spirit, God, the crude manifestations of so-called material life will disappear, and God's perfect creation will be seen as the only reality of being.

A sailor, who had lost his home and loved ones in one of the bombardments of the present war, turned in a desperate state of mind and as a last resort to Christian Science. He thought that there was nothing left for him to live for and that, though he had been faithful to his religion from his childhood, he could no longer believe in a God who allowed such cruelties to take place. Contrary to what he had previously accepted, namely, that both evil and good come from God, he now learned, through Christian Science, that from God, Spirit, only spiritual good can come. Further, he learned that God cannot be blamed for the wrong done by mortals who, through violence, manifest the belief in a power besides God, good. He learned that if we turn with our whole heart to God, He supplies our every need, here and now. About two months later, the sailor, upon leaving the country where he had found Christian Science, wrote a letter to the student who had helped him, expressing thankfulness for what he had learned. Among other things he said, "I came so poor and now I go away rich, rich in God, rich in Christian Science, and rich in friends." Was this not the fruit of spiritual love?

In Christian Science we learn that spiritual qualities are needed in order to help, to comfort, and to heal our brother man. Love, honesty, unselfishness, and meekness purify thought and character and enable the individual to follow the example of our Master. It is a great help to know that the way in Christian Science leads to God, Spirit, where harmony reigns, and Love is omnipotent.

No shadow of doubt need be left as to the outcome of right and wrong thinking, when we read in the Christian Science textbook, under the marginal heading "Right methods" (p. 106): "Let this age, which sits in judgment on Christian Science, sanction only such methods as are demonstrable in Truth and known by their fruit, and classify all others as did St. Paul in his great epistle to the Galatians, when he wrote as follows: 'Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these; Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, *witchcraft*, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God. But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Coming West, I Watch the Birds

TO READ THE COUNTRY while you run is possible even from a streamliner. With business in New York and home in California, I have done almost as much commuting, some years, as the salaried slave of Manhattan who maintains his golf-clubs, fig-tree, wife, and lawnmower east of Norwalk. . . . Going east, what I notice is trees. The farther east you go, the more various and subtly beautiful they become. Californian trees are mostly evergreen, and thereby without seasonal drama. Kansas cottonwoods, Missouri burr oaks, Illinois elms, Indiana maples, Ohio white oaks, and Hudson river forests of ash and linden and beech and walnut, maple and oak, witch-hazel and birch—they are torch processions of color in fall; they are delicately budded in spring, bare with a hard male strength in winter, sweet with a flickering shade in summer.

But coming west—and everyone comes west if he can, no matter what he says, for the current of our American blood sets that way—it is the birds I watch. And just as the people who take you on bird walks around Central Park know that there is going to be a grackle flock, at the right season, in a certain grove, and a starling mob under the cornices of a given building, so now I feel as confident on my coast-to-coast bird rambles. Crows will rise as the smoke of the west-bound train rolls across the fields, just beyond Miller, Indiana. There will be herring gulls on the Mississippi at Quincy and, in season, flocks of mourning doves along all the telegraph wires and cattle fences of western Kansas and eastern Colorado.

As the train pulls out of Trinidad, look out of the left-hand side of the car and you will see your first magpie. He will shoot out of a riverbank osier and fly upstream in the same direction as the train, showing his unmistakable tail, as long as the rest of the bird, handsome white wing-patches winking and shutting as he flaps. Ten telegraph poles beyond, a second magpie races the train. And so on all the way to Wagon Mound, New Mexico. If no ravens soar at Lamy, I shall eat crow. Mallards and buffleheads in migration on the sloughs and sluggish streams, thereafter. Marsh hawks quartering right beside the train, on the Arizona border. . . . Around the station at Barstow, California, Brewer's blackbirds (like eastern grackles but much more refined). Gambel's sparrows and roadrunners in the Cajon pass, and, just north of San Bernardino, the windy, whistled rapture of western meadowlarks, heard as you pass the open door between cars, on the way to breakfast. And a mockingbird in Pasadena palms, audible as soon as the clatter of the train has died, making the same style of grand opera love you heard when you put your foot on the high step here, starting east.—From "The Road of a Naturalist," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Another Dawn

Sunrise brings the sky
New radiancy
And shafts of coral tint
Another dawn
As beautiful as any
That have gone—
As beautiful as any
That will be—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

Dinner Guest

THE MOST THRILLING DINNER I ever attended was one sponsored by George Harvey of *Harper's*, when four hundred people prominent in the literary world assembled to honor the seventy-fifth birthday of W. D. Howells, at that time the beloved dean of American letters. I arrived at Sherry's under the chaperonage of the Century Company in the person of Robert Underwood Johnson, and was embarrassed when a uniformed person (who proved to be Captain Archibald Butt) said I was to be at the speaker's table.

In vain Mr. Johnson explained that only Harper writers were to be so honored. Captain Butt had been sent to fetch me, and fetch me he did. In some doubt I followed my escort to the ante-room where the elect were assembled. By this time I was full of misgivings, for in spite of the card in my hand which bore my name, there was the possibility that some mistake had been made. Just when I was contemplating flight, a kindly glance met mine. It belonged to a very stout gentleman whose genial smile attracted me like a magnet. Without a second look, I drifted toward him and was promptly taken under his capacious wing and put at my ease. We were chatting gaily when someone came up and called my companion by name, and I realized for the first time that I was talking to none other than Mr. William Howard Taft, then President of the United States!—From "The Inky Way," by ALICE HEGAN RICE. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

„Ein jeglicher guter Baum bringt gute Früchte"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

REDEFREIHEIT bringt das Denken der Menschen an die Öffentlichkeit. Wenn die Gedanken gut sind, wird das aus ihnen hervorgehende Handeln erfolgreich sein. Wenn die Ergebnisse falscher Gedanken als falsch und irreführend erkannt werden, wird das Interesse für sie abnehmen und schließlich verschwinden.

Redefreiheit stimmt mit den Lehren der Bibel überein. Im Propheten Jeremia lesen wir (K. 23, 28): „Ein Prophet, der Träume hat, der erzähle Träume; wer aber mein Wort hat, der predige mein Wort recht. Wie reimen sich Stroh und Weizen zusammen? spricht der Herr". Mit andern Worten, verbietet dem Volk nicht zu reden; aber laßt durch die Ergebnisse kund werden, ob Irrtum oder die Wahrheit gesprochen worden ist. Dann wird der Unterschied zwischen bösen und guten Gedanken ans Licht kommen.

Christus Jesus, der das Wort Gottes so getreu äußerte, machte den Unterschied zwischen Gut und Böse sehr klar, als er von den falschen Propheten sagte (Matth. 7, 16. 17): „An ihren Früchten sollt ihr sie erkennen. . . . Ein jeglicher guter Baum bringt gute Früchte". Sein Verständnis Gottes, des Geistes, brachte der Menschheit eine so köstliche Frucht, daß die Menschen von überallher kamen, um seine Lehren zu hören. Er zeigte, daß alles Unrecht das Ergebnis gehegter irriger Gedanken über Gott und den Menschen und das Weltall ist. Durch Berichtigung solcher Gedanken heilte er die Kranken, brachte er Befreiung von Furcht und Sünde und stellte Harmonie und Glückseligkeit wieder her. Dies alles war die Frucht seines geistigen Verständnisses.

Durch ganzen Verlaß auf Gott, den Geist, fanden die Apostel Christi Jesu, als sie im Gefängnis waren, daß ihre Gefängnistüren sich öffneten, wodurch sie aus der Gefangenschaft befreit wurden. Petrus und Johannes heilten einen Mann, der sein ganzes Leben lahm gewesen war. Paulus bewies des Menschen Herrschaft über dan Biß einer Otter, und in Verfolgung blieb er furchtlos. Diese Ergebnisse waren auch die Frucht geistigen Verständnisses.

Die von Mary Baker Eddy entdeckte und gegründete Christliche Wissenschaft hat unserer Zeit die heilende Botschaft der Wahrheit gebracht und jedermann die Kraft des Geistes erreichbar gemacht. Im Vorwort zu „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. xi) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Das physische Heilen durch die Christliche Wissenschaft ist jetzt wie zu Jesu Zeiten das Ergebnis der Wirksamkeit des göttlichen Prinzips, vor dem Sünde und Krankheit ihre Wirklichkeit im menschlichen Bewußtsein verlieren und ebenso natürlich und unvermeidlich verschwinden, wie Finsternis dem Licht und Sünde der Umwandlung Raum gibt. Diese mächtigen Werke sind heute wie damals nicht übernatürlich, sondern im höchsten Grade natürlich". In dem Verhältnis, wie wir das Leben als den Geist, Gott, erkennen lernen, werden die unharmonischen Kundwerdungen des sogenannten materiellen Lebens verschwinden, und Gottes vollkommene Schöpfung wird als die einzige Wirklichkeit des Seins erkannt werden.

Ein Matrose, der in einem Fliegerangriff des gegenwärtigen Kriegs sein Heim und seine Angehörigen verloren hatte, wandte sich in verzweifeltem Gemütszustande und als letzte Zuflucht an die Christliche Wissenschaft. Er glaubte, es sei ihm nichts übrig geblieben, wofür er zu leben habe, und er könne, obwohl er seiner Religion von Kind auf treu gewesen war, nicht mehr an einen Gott glauben, der zulasse, daß solche Grausamkeiten stattfinden. Im Gegensatz zu seinem früheren Glauben, daß sowohl das Böse als auch das Gute von Gott komme, erfuhr er jetzt durch die Christliche Wissenschaft, daß von Gott, dem Geist, nur geistig Gutes kommen kann. Ferner erfuhr er, daß Gott nicht für das Unrecht, das die Sterblichen begehen, die durch Gewalttätigkeit den Glauben an eine Macht neben Gott, dem Guten, bekunden, verantwortlich gemacht werden kann. Er erfuhr, daß Gott alle unsere Bedürfnisse hier und jetzt befriedigt, wenn wir uns von ganzem Herzen auf Ihn verlassen. Als er etwa zwei Monate später das Land verließ, wo er die Christliche Wissenschaft gefunden hatte, dankte er in einem Briefe dem Wissenschafter, der ihm geholfen hatte, für das, was er gelernt hatte. Er schrieb u. a.: „Ich kam so arm, und nun gehe ich reich weg, reich in Gott, reich in der Christlichen Wissenschaft und reich an Freunden". War dies nicht die Frucht geistiger Liebe?

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft werden wir gelehrt, daß geistige Eigenschaften nötig sind, um unserem Nächsten zu helfen, ihn zu ermutigen und zu heilen. Liebe, Ehrlichkeit, Selbstlosigkeit und Sanftmut läutern das Denken und den Charakter und befähigen uns, dem Beispiel unseres Meisters zu folgen. Es ist eine große Hilfe zu wissen, daß der Weg in der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu Gott, dem Geist, führt, wo Harmonie herrscht und die Liebe allmächtig ist.

Über das Ergebnis rechten und falschen Denkens braucht nicht der geringste Zweifel zu bestehen, wenn wir im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch unter der Randüberschrift „Richtige Methoden" (S. 106) lesen: „Möge diese Zeit, die über die Christliche Wissenschaft zu Gericht sitzt, nur solche Methoden gutheißen, die in der Wahrheit beweisbar und an ihren Früchten zu erkennen sind, und möge sie alles andere so klassifizieren, wie Paulus dies in seinem großen Briefe an die Galater tut, wenn er schreibt: ‚Offenbar sind aber die Werke des Fleisches, als da sind: Ehebruch, Hurerei, Unreinigkeit, Unzucht, Abgötterei, Zauberei, Feindschaft, Hader, Neid, Zorn, Zank, Zwietracht, Rotten, Haß, Mord, Saufen, Fressen und dergleichen, von welchen ich euch habe zuvor gesagt und sage noch zuvor, daß die solches tun, werden das Reich Gottes nicht erben. Die Frucht aber des Geistes ist Liebe, Freude, Friede, Geduld, Freundlichkeit, Gütigkeit, Glaube, Sanftmut, Keuschheit. Wider solche ist das Gesetz nicht' ".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Pearl Harbor—Lost and Won ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The Pearl Harbor report must be regarded for a long time as Public Friend No. 1 in helping the nation mobilize for effective war.

It is an ally of an informed and realerted public opinion. It is a jolt—a complete jolt—to complacency in the armed services and in ourselves. It offers several criteria by which the people can judge whether the Government has learned its own urgent lessons.

The Roberts Commission has turned over to the President and to the country a fair, honest, and faithful report. It didn't expose all that contributed to the incredible derelictions at Pearl Harbor. It left some proper questions unanswered or only hinted at. It seemed in many ways a softly phrased and muted statement of established facts and conclusions.

But it told enough to accomplish its purpose constructively in time of war. The report plainly discloses that all of the facts are in the hands of the President, that nothing is or can be glossed over by the Navy and War Departments to save personalities or protect positions, that Mr. Roosevelt has before him ample and objective information from which to derive the full purging lesson of Dec. 7.

The purpose of the Roberts investigation was not to provide source material for a perpetual debate on the war beginning with, "You're to blame" and ending with "You're another." The purpose of the investigation was to enable the Government to know what went wrong and to assure the country that the Government knew what went wrong.

Mr. Justice Roberts and his colleagues have done that and it is a decent and democratic first assumption that the Government is going to apply to itself, from top to bottom, the grim but galvanizing truths of what caused Pearl Harbor.

It is for this reason that a Congressional investigation of the Roberts investigation seems ill-timed if not ill-intentioned. At least it has not been sponsored by Congressmen who have in the past distinguished themselves for their own alertness as to how the Axis war was imperiling America. The senators and representatives who are talking most about doing their own inquiring into Pearl Harbor are those who were most certain that if the United States didn't interfere with the Axis, the United States need have no fear of attack.

The truth about Pearl Harbor doesn't call for public argument; it calls for private self-examination and correction. Pearl Harbor is a national ordeal and our first duty—whether we be President or politician, soldier or civilian—is to see that its lesson of suffering is learned by ourselves before we start out to make sure it is learned by somebody else.

Congress has its own lessons to learn. It is learning them. The President and the armed services have their own lessons to learn. They are learning them. There is no evidence that they are shirking them. Most persons in Washington believe that they deserve the opportunity to prove that they are applying these lessons—unification of command, co-ordination of policy, unsleeping alertness to the unexpected—before we start investigating the investigators and attacking the defenders.

The Roberts report does not make scapegoats out of Rear Admiral Kimmel and Major General Short. Their errors were not only errors of judgment. They failed to execute specific orders. Whatever contributing factors, the proof of negligence is ample to require the conclusion of "dereliction of duty."

But correction only begins with reform in the High Command at Hawaii; it does not end there. Pearl Harbor's "dereliction" sprang not from perversity but from a sealed and satisfied state of mind which, because of its complacency, tolerated within itself pride, jealousy, nonco-operation—all easy prey for the enemy.

The report does not merely fix the major responsibility for the specific incidents of Dec. 7. It suggests contributing causes which must demand the attention of the President, but which can be better handled by action than by talk.

It certainly suggests something considerably less than effective co-ordination between the armed services, and to a layman, at least, it more than hints that the use of the English language by the War and Navy Department to the officers in the field and on the line could be improved.

Since more than a year ago Secretary Knox and Secretary Stimson were conferring on the danger of an air attack on the Hawaiian Islands, it seems inevitable that the departments must share the responsibility for failing to rid their commands in the Pacific of the "conviction" that no such raid ever would take place!

And how high up went the decision not to allow the Federal Bureau of Investigation to arrest the host of illegal, unregistered Japanese consuls sprinkled throughout the islands? And is the Government satisfied with the decision not to allow its intelligence agents to tap the outgoing communications of Japanese "officials"—communications which we have reason to believe now have been seized and which make very regretful reading?

There is sound reason to believe that the President is responding with a deep sense of responsibility to the agony of Pearl Harbor.

The deepest errors at Pearl Harbor reflected the deepest errors of our national thinking.

Correction begins at home.

The Country Speaks: New York

Reversing "Wilful Waste Makes . . ." ..... ***By William H. Stringer***

Many civilians may not realize it yet, but they are about to plunge into a campaign of salvage and waste-saving that, from the standpoint of widespread participation, may well nigh equal the rest of the civilian defense efforts combined.

"One-third of the rubber, one-half the steel, one-third of the paper board and one-twelfth the copper used in armament can be obtained from scrap, if that much is available," a defense official here said this week. It is the job of America's now-dawning salvage campaign to make this available to help satisfy the rapidly increasing appetite of America's war factories.

Don't look now, but that man coming to your back door a few weeks hence may be your Salvage Warden. New York City is considering the appointment of such men. They'll see that charitable organizations or junk dealers or city collectors come around to pick up the cardboard, newspapers, scrap metal and old rubber you put out. They'll make periodic collections of usable waste a national habit. They'll seek to change "Uncle Sam," symbol of the American people, from a spendthrift wastrel into a thrifty penny-saver.

To date the national organization of waste-saving has been generally sporadic, sometimes chaotic. Whether this is due to the multiplicity of jobs attempted by Fiorello H. La Guardia as Director of Civilian Defense or simply to lack of American experience is a matter of opinion. In Germany, periodic door-to-door collections of everything worth saving have been the established order since prewar days. In Britain salvage crews make regular collections with trucks fitted with compartments so that various kinds of salvage stuff can be kept separate.

In New York City housewives have telephoned newspapers complaining that when they put out carefully separated paper, rags and metal, the Sanitation Department crews dumped the whole lot together into the garbage trucks. In New York State, a survey of Nassau County made under State auspices disclosed "the entire system of collection, incineration and paper recovery in a chaotic state—and much material burned that could be recovered."

But order and organization are moving into the picture. State defense councils are setting up salvage committees in every city and county; New York State will reach its quota of 118 committees this week end. New York City's committee is turning the Sunday morning refuse collection over to the gathering of salvage.

Officials say few persons realize what the campaign may entail. The Nassau County survey found that half the waste paper and cardboard that could have gone to national defense was being burned. Such practices will change.

Salvation Army headquarters report that, although they have been collecting waste for years and are working full speed, their big-city organizations are swamped with calls from housewives to "come and get my papers." Civilian response is good, but it is forecast that not only junk dealers and charitable organizations such as the Salvation Army, Boy Scouts, and American Legion but city and county services as well will have to be put to work collecting, sorting and baling. Only those areas far from manufacturing plants, where transport costs would be prohibitive, will not be asked to participate.

So the American people have a daily task ahead, saving their newspapers, cardboard, lead pipe, discarded aluminum, batteries, clothes hangers and other items. As for tin cans, steel interests say their plants may yet be asking for them, due to scrap shortages, although present detinning methods don't remove all the tin and tin harms the open hearth process.

Will America's new "habit" last only for the duration? Some salvage officials see the anti-waste campaign as a permanent proposition. After all, they ask, why should a nation, merely because it is presently wealthy in resources, toss big tonnages of usable goods annually into the incinerator?

To Change the Subject:

The Duchess Coaches Alice in Croquet ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

Alice thought she had never seen such a curious croquet ground in her life. It was piled all about with sand bag barricades, with glistening barrels of antiaircraft guns poking through them at the craziest angles. The mallets were live swastikas, and the balls were funny round dwarfs, with their hands tied behind their backs—who, Alice discovered later, were the people of occupied nations—and small brown bears that scampered provokingly away when a mallet approached them and then came racing back with bared teeth the moment their pursuer gave signs of flagging. Here and there about the ground, in no sort of order, were the arches, each camouflaged to look like a small rising sun.

The Queen—who had lost a good deal of weight since Alice last saw her and had acquired a short bristly mustache and an ugly scar on her face—went stamping about and shouting, "Off with his head!" about once a minute. She evidently commanded the mallets, and gave orders that kept them rushing hither and thither.

The game was played differently from any croquet game in which Ailce had ever taken part. It seemed that she and and White Rabbit were opposing all the other players. Their role was to keep the mallets from driving at them and to avoid stumbling over any of the hoops. If they could trip up a mallet or trample a hoop, so much the better, and they were to cheer loudly, too, whenever a small bear escaped from a mallet and turned the tables on his pursuer.

Meanwhile the mallets, moving about with astonishing swiftness and agility, spared nothing that was not marked with a swastika, a rising sun or a bundle of sticks. Their aim evidently was to knock everything else completely off the croquet ground. When they did that, they would have won. But Alice and the White Rabbit were holding their ground so well, the dwarfs were tripping up the mallets so persistently, and the bears were scampering around so provokingly that victory for the mallets seemed to be still a long way off.

The Queen was becoming more and more furious and Alice could hear her shouting directions and ordering executions as she tore from one part of the croquet ground to another. "Off with his head! Off with—"

"They're dreadfully fond of beheading people here," thought Alice. "The great wonder is that there's anyone left alive. Anyway, I mustn't complain—the faster the heads roll the better for us."

Just then, she was puzzled to notice a curious appearance in the air, but after watching it a minute or two she made it out to be a grin. Alice recognized it as the smile of the Cheshire Cat. "But it's no use speaking to it till its ears have come," she said aloud, "or at least one of them."

"How are you getting on?" inquired the cat as soon as enough of its mouth was visible for it to speak with.

"Splendidly," replied Alice cheerfully. "Anyway the Queen is working for our side, although she doesn't know it. She's beheading the poor mallets at such a rate that there soon won't be many left and those that survive will be so jittery they won't be able to hit hard enough to do any harm."

"And the moral of that is, 'The fewer, the higher; and he who loses most wins,'" said a sharp voice at Alice's elbow. Turning, she found the Duchess beside her, looking sourly at her.

"Oh, that isn't so, you know," Alice protested. "That doesn't make sense."

"Doesn't it?" inquired the Duchess provokingly. "When there's not much sugar, you pay higher for it, don't you? And the grocer who gets rid of most of his sugar is ahead of those who still have theirs, isn't he? So he wins."

"Getting rid isn't the same as losing, you know," said Alice politely. "I'm afraid you're getting the words mixed up."

"Not at all," snapped the Duchess. "Besides, you've no right to be playing croquet, because you don't understand the terms. 'Off with his head' is a term the Queen uses, meaning simply, 'Camouflage your position.' Every time she shouts it, a mallet falls flat on the ground and lies hidden among the sand bags. When the dwarfs and the bears run to what they think is clear ground, to escape their pursuers, the 'beheaded' mallets jump up and belabor them."

"Oh," said Alice weakly. "I hadn't thought of that."

"That's just the trouble," said the Duchess triumphantly. "You talk about something first and think about it afterwards. In my young days, I was taught to do it the other way around. And the moral of that is, 'Take care of the sense and the sounds will take care of themselves.'"

Door to Credit for Farmers Opened by Federal Loans

Living standards raised by diversified crops as borrowings give key to greater production.

By Leavitt F. Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Hattie Phelps, wife of Farmer Ernest Phelps, shoved a couple of pine slabs into the stove, gave the damper half a turn, and then slid the tea kettle onto the front covers. It was midafternoon and time for Mrs. Phelps to begin supper. After all—besides a hard-working husband—she had five children to feed.

There was a light spring in her walk as she went down the steep cellar stairs. Against the rough wall tiers of jar-ladened shelves stretched ladder-like to the ceiling. She selected beans, pickled beets, and tomatoes. In a nearby bin she gathered potatoes and carrots.

When the Phelps family sat down to supper that evening Farmer Phelps proudly could say: "I raised those potatoes; those carrots, beans, beets, and tomatoes." Mrs. Phelps proudly could say: "I preserved those beets; those beans and tomatoes."

Only a few years ago, they couldn't have taken credit for the foregoing accomplishments. In fact, a few years ago they hardly knew where the next mouthful of food was coming from. They were discouraged. Their farm was run down. It wasn't producing. Farmer Phelps had one cow and he sold the milk for cash rather than feed it to his undernourished children. He owned no other livestock. Hattie Phelps carried water 600 feet from a spring to the house and used a table and pail in lieu of a kitchen sink. Little George Phelps went two years without owning a pair of shoes.

Loan for Stock

Then some friend suggested consulting a representative of the Farm Security Administration. It was after this connection was made that confidence and courage were once again established in the Phelps family.

A loan was arranged for Farmer Phelps by the FSA representative. This loan enabled Farmer Phelps to purchase more cows. It enabled him to buy seed and the proper implements to plant his crops. He made necessary repairs to his home. His wife now has a kitchen sink and water piped to it from the spring. The FSA saw to it that Hattie Phelps owned a pressure cooker and had plenty of preserving jars.

Farmer Phelps today is well on the road toward financial recovery. More important, however, he has gained back his self-respect. He and his family have become useful citizens in their community. The loan gradually is being paid off and there is a little money left over for further improvement here and a repair there.

Farmer Phelps is just one of thousands of others who are receiving the help of the FSA. In Vermont, 985 families, none of whom could obtain credit elsewhere, had borrowed $1,575,194 from the FSA as of Sept. 1, 1941. They borrow from a credit system designed by the United States Department of Agriculture to "rehabilitate" the borrower—to restore to useful citizenship the farm families that have been finding life on the land a hopeless struggle.

Plan of Operation

The FSA makes loans not for a team or horses or a plow, but for an over-all operating plan. The farm and the home are considered as one and the purpose of the plan is to provide maximum production for home use and to preserve the productive capacity of the farm. The farm family is the borrower and the Government's real collateral is the plan of operation, although its actual collateral is a mortgage on the chattels.

Now take the Dexters, close neighbors of Farmer Phelps. They borrowed $1,160 from the FSA. With it they paid back taxes and other debts and bought five cows. The net worth of the family at that time was $1,200 which included $1,000 for the farm.

With the United States at war the Dexters and the Phelpses have an important part to play in the nation's food supply. The Farm Security Administration has junked food production quotas and new goals—ranging from 10 to 550 per cent higher than the old—have been established for FSA farmers from Maine through Maryland.

"The small farmer has been the backbone of our defense effort in every war from the Revolution through Warld War I," FSA Regional Director J. H. Wood said when he announced the new quotas. "He's going to see us through this one too—by producing more of the foods we need for this nation and our allies."

War Takes Food

Mr. Wood said that the food supplies of Eastern cities would last only about 30 days if the war isolated them from produce sources; that the war would be won by food produced for our own and allied soldiers; and that America must be prepared to feed the rest of the world—including enemy nations, after they have been turned from their belligerency—to prove that democracy has a heart.

The subject of increased food production will be one of the chief topics of discussion when the Phelpses and the Dexters met in the village schoolhouse during coming winter evenings. Other families also will be present. These folks, all borrowers of the FSA, take up plans for next year's farm and home operations. They discuss the problems that beset low-income farmers like themselves.

They will grapple with such questions as how to calculate the capacity of a barn, ventilate a root cellar, or make a quilt of surplus cotton supplied by the Government. Although called by a federal agency for business reasons, the meeting will have great social importance for most of those present. There will be talk about Ned and his school work; how the new churn is working; and, of course, the weather.

Leon Rossignal used to be a potato grower in Maine's Aroostook County. Today he is a farmer. The FSA is responsible for the change and Mr. Rossignal is happy about it. He still raises potatoes. In fact, through help from the FSA he has improved his potato seed. But he grows other vegetables now. He has added peas to his crops, doubled production of food for home use, and begun making his own floor. His wife cans, knits, renovates old clothing, and bakes.

For Own Needs

Like the Maine Extension Service and the State Department of Agriculture, the FSA is urging Aroostook farmers to modify the one-crop system which for many has meant astronomical debt and asset figures with a consistently low standard of family living. Because it is the only credit resource for almost a third of the farm families in America's largest county, the FSA persuasion is proving effective.

When Farmer Rossignal first came to the FSA he asked for a potato loan. He wanted to buy fertilizer and machinery. He was sure prices would be high the next year. He would clean up.

He received his loan, after he had agreed to keep a couple of cows, a flock of chickens, a few hogs and a sizeable kitchen garden. The FSA refused to gamble on his potato crop. A well-rounded subsistence program with potatoes as a cash crop was a different story.

After years of strict adherence to its belief that the only good security is a sound farm and home plan which places emphasis on production for home uses the FSA is able to say that every one of its borrowers in potato land is growing his own milk, eggs, vegetables, and meat.

To the Farm Security Administration rehabilitation means restoring low-income farm people to useful citizenship. To the Dexters and the Phelpses and the Rossignals it means more and better food, new self-respect, and a hope for their future in a democratic society.

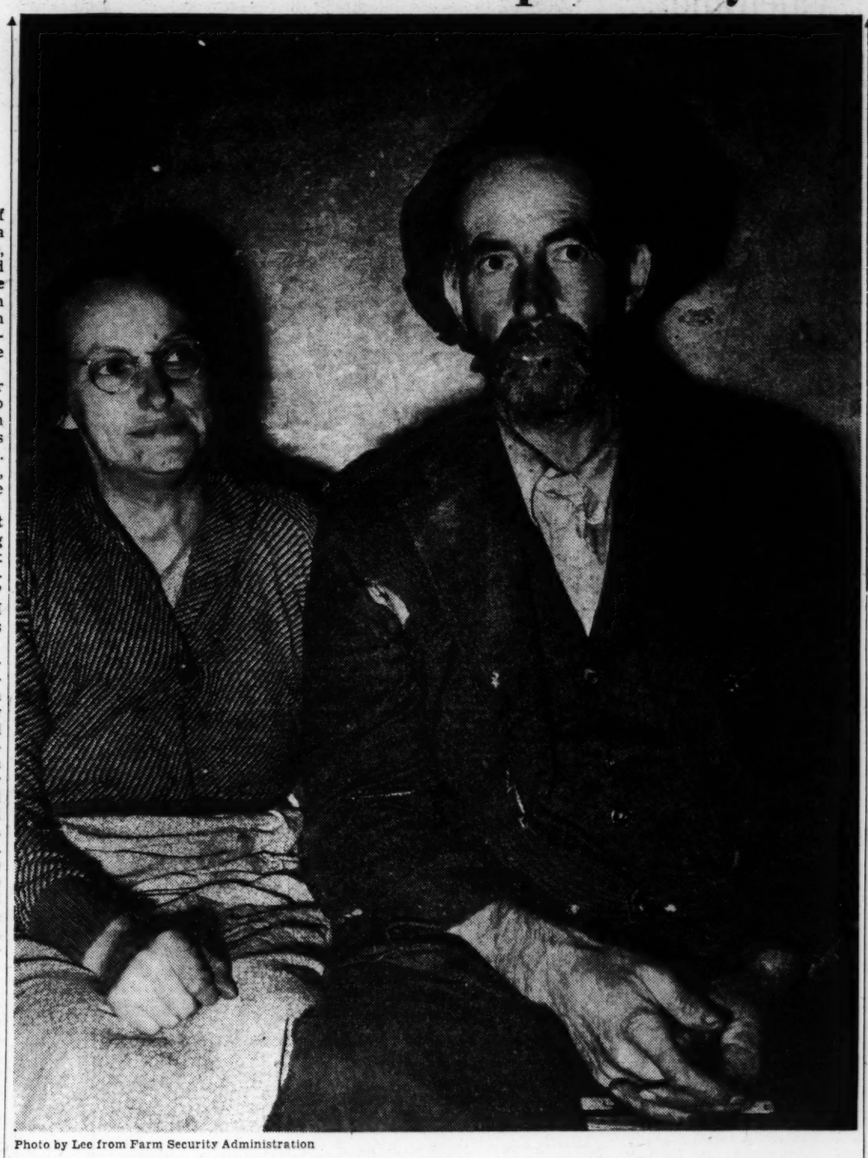


Photo by Lee from Farm Security Administration

Ernest Phelps and His Wife, Hattie, Are Thoroughbred New Englanders

They had the will to work their Vermont farm, but lacked the knowledge for rehabilitating their land and the necessary money for improvements. Then along came an FSA representative, who arranged a loan and then showed them how to conserve cash income by developing a diversified subsistence program on the farm.

Photo by Lee from Farm Security Administration

Irene Dexter canned 300 quarts of fruits and vegetables for winter use. A pressure cooker and jars were given her through a grant from the Farm Security Administration. Here she is proudly exhibiting her summer's work.

Photo by Jack Delano from Farm Security Administration

Dinner hour at home of J. H. Dube, French Canadian farmer after he and the boys had finished a day's work in their small Maine potato field. Nothing fancy on the table, but that food—Mmm.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Tricks
Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, January 29, 1942

A Thursday Page

The Biggest Valentine

By Cornelia Meigs

Part One

Amongst the crashes of desk seats being tilted up, and the thunder of feet marching out of the assembly room, Colin Winslow sat in his place, getting to the end of his compound interest problem. A gets $395.42, he wrote down carefully, and B has . . . he was getting hasty with his figures because he wanted to walk home with Sam Bates. Then of course it was plain that C would have the least of all. Poor fellow, he had known from the first that C would have the small end of the answer. But there it was done. He slammed down the top of his desk and in two long strides was out of the room. Sam would have got well ahead of him on the way home, but it was a satisfaction to have finished the problem.

The long hall was quite empty, although, downstairs, the outside door was opening and shutting in a series of bangs that told him not everyone had gone home yet. As he dived into the cloakroom to get his mackinaw jacket, he could hear voices in the next compartment, where the teachers were putting on their coats. Through the quiet, the words came clearly, an exchange of questions and answers.

"I suppose you are going to have a valentine box in your room tomorrow?"

"Yes, we really have to. But I am always so afraid that there may be some little girl who doesn't get a single valentine."

A young teacher's voice, a little sharper, made quick comment. "I know one, for certain, who won't get any this year. It's the Davenant child—"

Someone older interrupted her at once. "Hush, don't talk about that where the boys and girls can hear. It's hard enough for her now."

Newcomers to Hobart

Colin came out, with one arm in his jacket sleeve, diving into it as he went down the stairs. His cheeks and ears were getting hot, as they always did when something made him feel deeply.

He hardly knew little Judy Davenant, only in the way that any boy of his age would know and notice a small girl who was a general favorite in the whole school, a gay, friendly little girl, who was liked from the first for her quick smile and her bright brown eyes. She had entered the school only last autumn, and had come in late, for she and her father, Mr. John Davenant, had only moved to Hobart in October. People liked him, too, though they said he lived a little more extravagantly than was necessary in a small place like Hobart. Of course the big house with the wall around the garden had belonged to his grandfather, and it was only natural that he should go back there to live. But it was going a little too far, the town thought, to reopen the cottage at the tall iron gate, and put a man to live there who let you in when you rang the bell. That was putting on a kind of style that seemed, to the neighbors, rather out of place.

But nobody really held that against him or against Judy until, until . . . Colin could not quite tell what he had noticed lately, but certainly there was something wrong, something that fitted in all too well with what the young teacher had said about valentines. He opened the heavy door and went out.

Sam was out of sight; there was only a group of chattering girls going off down his street and Judy Davenant walking alone perhaps a quarter of a block behind them. Their voices came back to him and he caught the same words, "Valentine box." Boys wouldn't be talking about such things, he thought, even though it was the thirteenth of February. Judy looked very small and lonely walking there under the high bare trees. Ought he to try to catch up with her? It certainly was not his habit to walk home with girls, particularly little girls.

With something like relief he remembered that his mother had asked him to stop for a bottle of ammonia as he went by the drug store. He ran up the steps and stood waiting at the counter while the clerk wrapped it. Old Dr. Hewett was talking to a friend close to Colin's elbow.

"This very distressing affair about John Davenant," he was saying. Colin took his package hastily and flung out of the shop. Was everybody talking about the same thing? Couldn't he get away from that idea anywhere? And what was it all about? But the doctor's booming voice still followed him. "Very well then, tonight at the Winslows' house. We'll talk it all over then." So Colin's father was in it too!

Adventure in the Air

The girls were all of them a good distance down the street now, and he could do no real good by hurrying. He loved an afternoon like this, when, even though the snow was still on the ground, the sky looked high and light and clear above the leafless treetops. Such a kind of light, after the quick, dark afternoons of earlier winter, made him feel vaguely excited, as though, with the change of the year, all sorts of things might happen, that adventure he knew nothing about might be very close around the corner.

The girls had reached the point where they all scattered, but were lingering a minute for a few last giggles. Judy Davenant walked steadily past them, and not one of them said, "Good-bye, Judy," as they were all saying to each other. She was still moving along his street, looking smaller still, but with her head up, very courageous in this unnamed trouble. He would have to catch up with her, would have to say something, anything. His long legs took one step to two of hers, but what—what was he to say? He came up beside her just as she reached the turn that led away to her own house.

"Judy—" he was a little breathless—"I wouldn't wonder if you got the biggest valentine in the whole school tomorrow."

She threw him a startled look. "Oh, I'm not coming to school tomorrow," she answered quickly, and flashed across the street without looking back. As he stood for a moment, irresolute about following her, a dry voice spoke from inside the gate close to which he had stopped.

"You've let yourself in for something there, Col." Sam Bates came out, grinning, from where he had stopped to pat a dog and wait for his friend. Sam was a little older and a very different person from Colin and the two boys were inseparable.

"I had to do it," Colin returned, and Sam grinned again.

"Sure you had to, but where will you find a valentine, let alone a great big one, so close to Valentine's Day?"

Nevertheless he agreed handsomely to come with Colin on a search through the stores, the ten cent store, the book stores and even the little store-for-everything at the turn of the street. The results proved thoroughly that he was right. The few valentines left were uninteresting and thumb-marked, and there was no sign at all of a big one.

"Never mind," Colin said stoutly. "I can make one. Girls don't mind what's on them just so there are plenty of red hearts." He knew that there was red paint and india ink in the little workshop in the basement, and some big sheets of stiff paper that he had got for making a kite.

"Maybe I might come over and help you," Sam offered, as the boys parted finally and each one went in to his dinner.

Meeting of Neighbors

Colin was in such haste to finish eating and to get through his lessons, so that he would be free to go down to the shop, that he quite forgot to ask any questions about the meeting of which Dr. Hewitt had spoken. When he finally set to work he began to hear feet coming in and walking into his father's study overhead. But he was too much absorbed in the difficulties of what he was doing to pay much attention.

It was not so easy as he had thought to manufacture a worthy valentine. He spoiled one or two sheets before he got the hearts really red enough and properly spread over the paper. Then there had to be a sentiment. He could not bring himself to any such nonsense as "roses red and violets blue," such as one usually saw on valentines. Finally he took the pen and lettered neatly across the bottom, "This is a valentine for Judy Davenant." That was the best that he could do.

Colin Inquires

Certainly his valentine was big enough. He had to stretch his arms wide to stand it up on the bench to dry. Evidently Sam hadn't got through his lessons, for he hadn't come. The rumble of quiet voices overhead suddenly broke into angry speech. Dr. Hewett's words came clearly above the rest.

"I'm for sending a lawyer to John Davenant, and if that is no use, for following with the police." Colin's father spoke more quietly, and the loud tone dropped.

Colin stood listening, thinking. This "distressing affair about John Davenant," was something that affected Judy, and, therefore, it was something that a boy ought to know, a boy who was a friend of Judy's, who had watched her walking home so lonely and so courageous in the dusk. He waited; there were sounds of feet moving again; the meeting was breaking up; they were all tramping away to the door. As soon as everything was silent overhead again he whipped up the stairs and came into the room where his father, looking discouraged and tired, was standing before the fire.

"I ought to know about all this," Colin began without explanations. "Judy Davenant—she's the nicest little girl in the school and she's having a hard time. And tomorrow's Valentine's Day."

Certainly he did not make himself very plain, but his father understood. "That's tough," he said, motioning to Colin to sit down. "Yes," he ended, "I think you ought to know."

(To be concluded next Thursday)

Wide World Photos

Odd Jobs That Help Defense

A thriving odd jobs business is the Household Help Agency, founded by David Diperstein, of Philadelphia, to provide funds for the purchase of Defense Savings Stamps. Ten of David's playmates work with him in the agency. They receive half of the payment for each job, but they must use the money to buy Defense Stamps.

The boys will run a block on an errand, for two cents; for four blocks, they charge 10 cents. They will carry trash or ashes from a customer's house for two cents a basket—three baskets for a nickel—or they will sweep a large pavement for 10 cents. They wash dishes or windows, take care of babies and do other odd jobs.

In the picture, David proudly shows his Defense Stamp book.

A Trip With Our Hobby Horse Riders

Paul Vincent Lutz and Alberta Mae Dunn Tell About Theirs

Some of our hobbyists are receiving delightful letters from people who have read their accounts of their hobbies on the page For Young People and who have similar interests. Here are a few paragraphs from a letter that came in from Essex, England, for Edna Guest, whose hobby paper was published on Oct. 23. Edna's hobby is collecting garden seeds, and she has exchanged seeds with many people in foreign countries.

"I was so interested to read about your hobby and felt I must really write and tell you so. The Christian Science Monitor means so much to us in England these days, when we have to stay put. It just gives us an opportunity to travel all the same. Reading the Monitor we travel all over the world and we hear and see most interesting things. . . .

"I love flowers too—as you do—and I have quite a big garden, although the tennis lawn and the croquet-lawn take up a great deal of my garden. There is a strip of land where we have flowers, but of course under the big trees nothing will grow. I have a lovely greenhouse—or perhaps I had better say—I had a lovely greenhouse. A (here the censor had deleted a word and inserted 'heavy bomb') in the forest last year ruined it, so I can not plant much there that needs protecting from cold and wind. I hope however that I shall be able to have it rebuilt shortly and then I shall grow tomatoes in it for Victory.

"I have a few plants in flowerpots. Streptocarpus is one—do you know it? It can be grown from seeds, but somebody gave me a leaf of this plant and told me to plant it in a pot and it would grow. I did—it was such fun watching it grow and last summer it had lovely blue flowers. I have also a few plants of schizanthus, or butterfly flowers. They can also be grown from seeds. I have also a few plants of calceolarias grown from seed, and I hope I shall be able to protect them all from the cold so that I shall have flowers next spring, although I have not got my greenhouse.

"Are there any of these flowers you are interested in? I should love to exchange seeds with you, especially some from Mexico that you mentioned in your letter. . . ."

Our hobbyists today are Paul Vincent Lutz, of St. Louis, Missouri, who collects autographs; and Alberta Mae Dunn, of North Monmouth, Maine, whose hobby is making playhouses. Here is Paul's letter:

Collecting Autographs

My hobby is collecting autographs. I started, as most collectors do, asking people—mostly ball players—for their autographs. But now I write important people all over the country and even in other countries, asking them for their autographs.

I started with Pepper Martin's, (he was centerfielder of the St. Louis Cardinals) and Ira Hutchinson, pitcher on the same team. Later I got Johnny Mize's, first baseman; Enos Slaughter's, rightfielder; Martin Marion's, shortstop of the Cardinals; and Pete Reiser's, centerfielder of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

I read in a magazine that a man had written to famous people all over the world for their autographs and received them, so I decided that I would try it. First I wrote to Billy Southworth, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, asking for the autographs of the entire Cardinal team, and received them. Then I wrote to Forrest C. Donnell, Governor of my state, Missouri. A few days later his autograph came in the mail. I also wrote to General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army; William A. Bishop, Air Marshal of Canada; and Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States. All of these I received and was I excited!

When I wrote to Air Marshal Bishop I mentioned I had read in The Christian Science Monitor about the Air Cadets of Canada, and when I received his autograph there was also information enclosed on the Air Cadets. Lord Halifax also wrote a very nice letter to me.

More recently, I have received autographs of Admiral Stark; President Camacho, of Mexico; and Lieutenant General William Knudsen, who was then director general of the Office of Production Management.

It is a lot of fun writing and receiving these letters and comparing the handwritings. I have two autographs of Johnny Mize and two of Pepper Martin and I am interested in trading. If any readers of the Hobby Column want to trade autographs, please ask them to write me.

Paul Vincent Lutz

(We shall be very happy to forward any letters that come to the Hobby department addressed to Paul.)

Here is Alberta's letter:

Hobby in the Woods

My hobby is Playhouses. I live on a farm two miles from the village and school, right in the heart of the woods, and I am an only child and have to play a lot by myself. I have a dog and many cats. The cats follow me around more than the dog does.

I had made so many playhouses under trees, and the wind and rain would destroy them, that Dad gave me the best chicken house. I cleaned it for days until I got it perfectly clean. It's about three yards long and two yards wide and five feet tall. I had to patch the roof where it rained in, but that was fun. Then I made a studio couch of orange boxes, I made flower gardens all around it, and when Dad planted the big garden, I made me a vegetable garden, too, beside my playhouse.

I have banked my playhouse up now for the winter, like Dad does his house, with fir boughs which grow near the house.

I see lots of wild life from my playhouse window, deer, rabbits, little fawns, foxes, moose, which are so plentiful that I don't go into the woods alone. I have a bird house. Each spring there's a contest for it between bluebirds and martins.

I have an old typewriter and I write poems. I think them up at night and write them in the morning. I wrote one about my playhouse, and the girl who plays with me sometimes. I am ten years old and in the fourth grade. I started school when I was six because it was so far to go to the village school, but now we have a bus. I can knit and make dolls, clothes and patchwork, skate, play a harmonica, and some day I hope to have a piano. I like to sing and take part in school plays. Here is my playhouse poem:

My Playhouse

At the end of the road,
Comes the old school van,
Out jump Alberta Mae
And Thelma Ann.

We start on the apples—
A cookie or two,
Then off to my playhouse
And chores to do.

Dad gave me a playhouse
I cleaned spick and spat.
Put up lace curtains
And put down a mat.

There's a box for a stove,
In the corner a broom,
And shelves of broken dishes
All over the room.

I put a box on the window
And planted pole beans.
I painted it all over
With a bright coat of green.

Now I am all set—
Vacation has come—
I'll on with my apron,
My household to run.

I'll sew for my dolls,
Great care I will take,
Of ribbons and lace
A party gown make.

When the day is over,
I'll be still as a mouse,
Put my dollies to bed
And close up the playhouse.

Alberta Mae Dunn

Tricks With Water Pressure

Try It Out Yourself—15

By Frank Gillard

We have seen, in previous articles, that air presses in every direction; now let us try to find out something about the pressure of water.

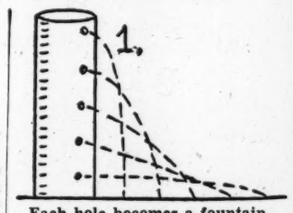
For the first experiment, take a tall tin can, and, with a nail, punch four or five holes in its sides (Diagram 1). The first hole should be near the top, the last one near the bottom, and the others should be at equal intervals in between. Do not make the holes directly one above another; the experiment is easier to do if they are placed in a slightly sloping line. Now hold the can in one hand so that each hole is blocked up by one of your fingers, and fill it with water. Then stand it on the edge of the sink, take your fingers away, and watch what happens. A jet of water springs out of each hole, and the lower the hole the further the jet reaches.

This trick teaches us the two important facts about water pressure. The first fact is that water presses in every direction—no matter where you punch a hole in the tin, below water level, you get a jet. The other fact is that the deeper you go in water, the greater the pressure becomes. That is why the jets at the bottom of the can reach out further than those at the top, and that is the reason, too, why divers can go down only to a certain depth. If they tried to go below that level, the increasing water pressure would be too strong for them.

Here is another water pressure experiment. Take a tin can with a tightly fitting lever lid, and punch a good number of holes in the bottom. Make one hole in the lid as well. Now fill the tin with water, quickly clap the cover on, and put your finger over this hole in the lid. The water will not be able to run out because no air can get in at the top, and air pressure at those holes in the bottom is holding the water back. But the moment you take your finger away from the hole in the lid, the air gets in there, and that pressure, plus the pressure of the liquid, forces the water out through each hole in the bottom in a fine jet. You can use this gadget, you see, to water your garden, calling it a "sprinkler can."

Here is another experiment you can do with the same can. Take the lid off and push the can, bottom downwards, into a bucket of water. You will find that, inside your can, you have a tiny fountain of water pushing up through each of your holes. Now take a separate can for this trick, and just make one hole in the bottom. Then you will get a really good fountain when you push the can down into water. Notice that the top of the fountain inside the can is just about level with the surface outside.

(Watch the page For Young People next Thursday for another trick you can try out yourself.)

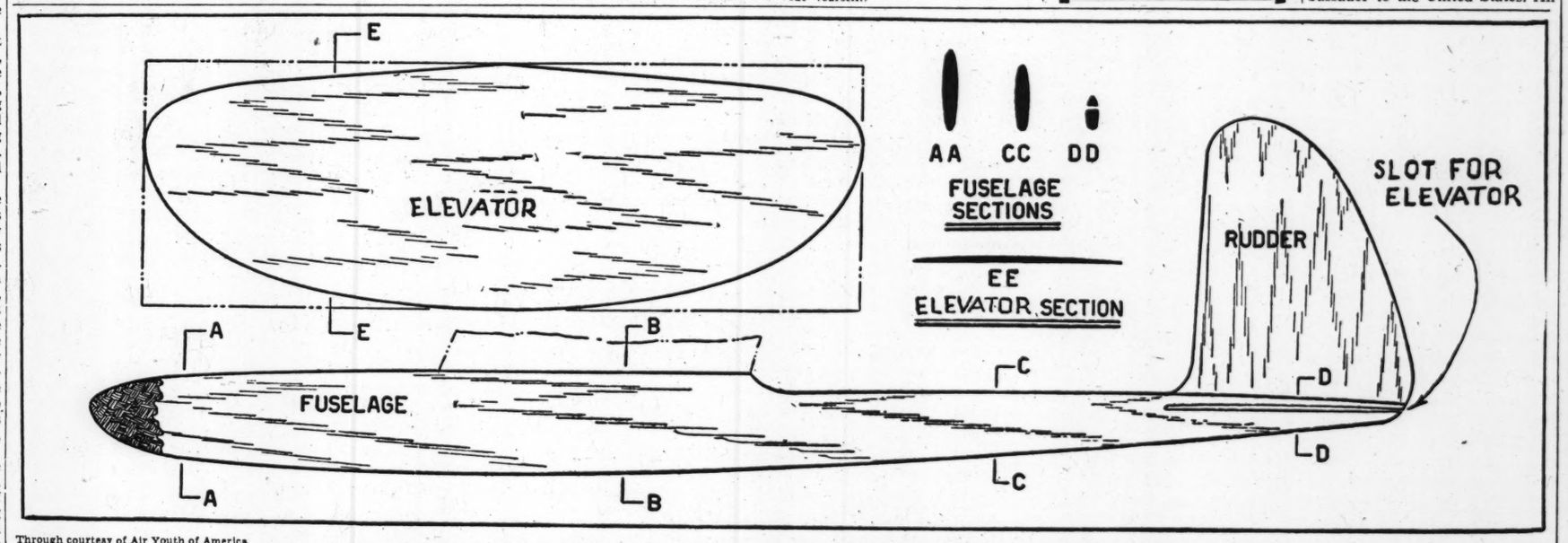


Each hole becomes a fountain.

Our Hobby Stars

Our hobby stars—those who sent in the best papers—during the last quarter of 1941 are Theodore Cook, of Annandale-on-Hudson, New York; Elliot M. See, of Houston, Texas; Helen Golda, of New Bedford, Massachusetts; and Chard Walker, of Los Angeles, Calif.

As a mark of appreciation of their excellent contributions to the Hobby Column, we are sending them each a book, which we hope they will enjoy. Theodore's book is a most entertaining tale of "Joel Chandler Harris, Plantation Story Teller," by Alvin F. Harlow; Elliot's is "Blueberry Mountain," a fascinating story of Pocono Mountain farm boys, by the popular writer, Stephen W. Meader; Helen's is "The Young Patriots," a stirring story of fugitives in Block Island in Revolutionary days, by Marjorie Hayes; Chard's is "Hero of Darien," a splendid biography of Balboa, discoverer of the Pacific, by Maxine Shore and M. M. Oblinger.



Through courtesy of Air Youth of America

Here are full-size patterns for the fuselage, rudder and elevator of your all-balsa glider. Just trace them on your balsa and cut them out.

Building an All-Balsa Glider

Let's Get Into the Air—2

By Freeman Cleaves

To gain practice in the use of tools and basic materials, the model airplane builder should make his first project an all-balsa hand-launched glider which can be flown indoors or out.

Building this primary glider, which Air Youth of America has adopted as its Project One, is an interesting exercise. The builder will learn to read and follow a plan and will learn how to cut, sandpaper and cement together the balsa parts.

Materials You Will Need

Materials for an all-balsa glider with a minimum wing area of 30 square inches may be purchased separately or in a kit. Materials include a balsa sheet, 1/16th-inch thick and 15 to 18 inches long, for the wings; a 1-16th-inch balsa strip, for the rudder and the elevator, or horizontal tail surface; and a solid fuselage stick. If the elevator and rudder are cut from one sheet, the piece should be nine inches long by two inches wide. The fuselage stick is about 11 inches long by one inch deep and 1/8th-inch thick.

The builder will also require a small tube of model airplane cement and a piece of art gum or modeling clay to use as a small weight for the nose.

First steps will be preparation of the fuselage, stabilizer, and rudder. The fuselage is the body of an airplane or glider to which all other parts—wings, tail assembly and under-carriage—are attached. The fuselage stick is prepared first by lightly sanding off all saw marks and loose balsa fibers. See that the grain of the stick runs parallel to its length. Use a piece of carbon paper to trace the fuselage outline on the balsa stick. Pin the printed plan over the carbon paper to trace the outline; then cut along the outline with the point of a sharp knife. The patterns published on this page are the exact size of the parts you will need to build your model.

It is important to make all cuts clean and accurate. Hold the cutting tool firmly with the blade straight up and down. By cutting along the metal edge of a ruler wherever the line is straight, you will keep the point of the blade in a straight line. Always cut across the grain of the work-board so as to keep the point of the blade from swerving into the track of the grain. Push down on the blade firmly and pull it along.

Dressing the Stick

Use heavy sandpaper on a sand block to dress the stick into the exact shape of the pattern, at points AA, CC, and DD. Cut a small V at point B along the upper surface of the stick, where the wings are to be joined at an angle to the fuselage. This V-cut will be about two inches long. Use a fine-bladed coping saw to cut slots in the tail to hold the elevator and rudder.

Sandpaper the 1-16th-inch sheet of balsa from which the elevator and rudder will be cut, until all saw marks and loose balsa fibers have been removed. Place a piece of carbon paper on the plan as before and outline the elevator and the rudder. Using the point of a razor-blade or sharp pen-knife, cut out and then sandpaper these units so that the leading or forward edges are round, and taper them so that the trailing edge is narrow, as at EE. The rudder must be sandpapered on both sides so that the taper from the leading to the trailing edge will be equal.

At points DD, the elevator and rudder are cemented in their respective slots in the tail of the fuselage stick.

Next Thursday we will design the wings and launch the glider.

(This is the second of twelve articles on model airplane building that are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)

Why Build Model Airplanes?

When a Civil Service examination for the position of Under Aircraft Modelmaker at Langley Field, Virginia, was announced recently, it was declared open to anyone, between the ages of 16 and 25, who had built at least one successful flying model airplane and entered it in a formal competition.

Lacking model airplane building experience, applicants were required to have successfully completed a resident airplane mechanic's course of at least six months in an aeroaeutical school approved by the United States Department of Commechanic's course of at least six months in an aeronautical or repair of wings in an aircraft factory or government-approved aircraft repair station.

Airplane model building develops skills and helps the craftsman to acquire an understanding of the fundamentals of aeronautics that are valuable in many branches of aviation. Let's build model airplanes, therefore, and acquire experience that will prepare us for interesting jobs later on.

Very neat for right now, too, is the spring suit, for women delight in wearing them under fur coats. Good American tailoring is to be had in the new suits now shown by the department stores and apparel shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Commerce and Finance

Limitation of Navy's Authority to Negotiate Contracts Asked

Business and Industry

1941 Dividend Payments Hit 4-Year High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the burden of heavier taxes and rising costs, industrial output was high enough in 1941 to permit corporations to pay dividends to shareholders in an amount larger than at any time since 1937, according to the latest issue of The Exchange magazine published by the New York Stock Exchange.

Disbursements on common shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to $2,280,654,000—up 8.4 per cent from 1940, but still 16 per cent below 1929's all-time top. Listed preferred shares paid $360,367,000—9 per cent higher than in the year before.

While the aggregate amount of dividends paid didn't set a new record, it was exceeded only by the years 1929, 1930 and 1937 and the dividends were more widely distributed than ever before in the history of the Stock Exchange, the magazine stated. A total of 627 listed common stock issues, and 322 preferred issues, yielded a return.

Refutes "War Profits"

The magazine pointed out that the slight increase in the aggregate amount of the payments, while a considerably larger number of companies were on a dividend basis, refutes any impression of "huge war profits" by a limited number of companies.

At the close of 1941, following two successive years of declining prices and rising dividends, the entire common stock list was yielding 7.6 per cent, on the average. This was based on 1941 dividends and prices as of December 31, and included stocks which did not pay dividends as well as those that did.

The average yield of dividend-payers alone was 9.3 per cent; the range of yields of these issues is as follows:

Per Cent Yield	No. of Issues
Under 3.0	9
3.0— 3.9	18
4.0— 4.9	26
5.0— 5.9	46
6.0— 6.9	58
7.0— 7.9	75
8.0— 8.9	60
9.0— 9.9	61
10.0—10.9	65
11.0—11.9	52
12.0—12.9	41
13.0—13.9	26
14.0—14.9	20
15.0—15.9	13
16.0—16.9	14
17.0—17.9	12
18.0—18.9	8
19.0—19.99	8
20.0 and over	15

Aggregate payments were lower last year in seven of the industrial groups represented on the Exchange. Sizable decreases, dictated by heavier taxes rather than by production cuts, occurred among the land and realty companies, the public utilities and the tobacco companies.

Outstanding Gains

"Meanwhile," the report continues, "the rubber industry, whose outlook since appears to have become more clouded, increased its payments by 93.6 per cent; the shipbuilding industry by 76.6 per cent; the aviation industry, 66.1 per cent; the steel companies, 49.7 per cent; and the textile industry, 32 per cent.

"All told, larger disbursements were made by 300 of the 627 companies.

"The biggest dollar increases in common dividends were made by the steel industry, whose payments went from $75,725,000 to $113,364,000; the petroleum companies, from $191,039,000 to $233,371,000; the aviation industry, from $28,574,000 to $47,472,000; and the rails, from $143,270,000 to $160,640,000.

"Dividends in four industries—public utility, chemical, automobile and petroleum—bulk large in relation to the rest of the stock list, 166 companies in these industries yielding nearly 50 per cent of all common dividends paid.

"The 1939-41 industrial spurt has now outdistanced the 1935-37 prosperity. Approximately $6,220,000,000 was distributed on listed common stocks in the later period, against $5,790,000,000 at the earlier time."

Elected Trustee

Blackstone Studios

Arthur A. Ballantine

Elected a trustee of the New York Trust Co. Mr. Ballantine is a member of the law firm of Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine and a former Under Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Cargo War Risk Insurance Rates Again Increased

NEW YORK (AP)—New submarine activity in United States waters has prompted marine underwriters to boost again cargo war risk insurance rates, but they still were practically unanimous that any given shipment would make port safely.

Numerous tanker sinkings were taken into account in new changes, effective immediately, that put the oil carriers in a higher bracket than ordinary vessels.

The rate of tanker and tank barge cargo moving coastwise on the Atlantic or from there to U. S. Gulf of Mexico ports was doubled to $1 per $100 of insurance, from 50 cents. Cargo war risk insurance rates on other vessels on that route were lifted to ¾ of 1 per cent from ½ per cent.

Such insurance for cargoes moving between U. S. Gulf ports and the east coast of Mexico by tanker or tank barge was lifted to ¾ of 1 per cent and on other vessels to ½ per cent. The rate had been ¼ per cent for all.

Tanker and tank barge rates, U. S. Atlantic and Gulf ports to or from the West Indies, east coast of Central America or the East Coast of Mexico, were lifted to 1 per cent while other ship cargo coverage remained at the old ¾ per cent rate.

Shipments moving between United States Atlantic and Pacific ports via Panama Canal were boosted to 1¼ per cent from 1 per cent, as were those between U. S. Atlantic and Gulf ports and the Pacific coast of South America.

Plan to Tax Municipal, State Bonds' Interest Starts Furore

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Almost on what might be called its seasonal schedule, the issue over tax-exemption (reciprocal tax immunity of state and federal bond interest) was opened last Saturday when Secretary Henry Morgenthau kicked off the ball down to the ten-yard line of the state and municipal authorities with the remark at Cleveland that, "It is high time to tax the income of state and municipal securities—not only . . . from future issues, but also . . . from those . . . outstanding. . . ."

This drove the ball deeper into the lines of the municipal people than ever before, and was promptly followed here on Monday by such a disorganized market in the so-called "tax-exempt" list that prices on most of them became purely nominal and the following morning a leading New York newspaper refrained from publishing these prices until the market steadied slightly—which it did on Tuesday and Wednesday at considerably lower levels.

Attack on Municipals Periodic

From a financial writer's point of view there seems to be a definite seasonal fluctuation in the newsworthiness of the "tax-exempt" market. It generally becomes news about once a year—in late January or early February, when the Treasury is beginning to send out trial balloons preliminary to the annual tax struggle in Congress.

(In fact the tax-exempt market is not the only financial news field that has its seasonal highs. Early in January there is always the budget to write about. In February comes the tax-exempt classic. In March comes the income tax and the pending tax proposals before the House Ways and Means. In March or April come the German military moves which used to upset the international exchanges and make foreign exchange news.

May and June are "crop-scare" months which make wheat, corn, and cotton news. Early in July another budget story is due on the ending of the Treasury's fiscal year, and usually another tax story. And December until recently usually used to call for a railroad story of some sort, a falling stock market to write about, and then the year-end review.

This time the Treasury has done what many "municipal" people in Wall Street have for months or years been predicting that it would ultimately do—it has asked to have the exemption of interest on state and municipal bonds removed retroactively as well as on future issues. Last year the charge was made openly by many in Wall Street, but vehemently and explicitly denied all along the line by Treasury officials. Some of the tax-exempt people in the Street took this denial at face value last year, some partly believed, and some scoffed at it.

Induces Much Switching

The doubters were numerous enough to cause considerable switching around of "municipal" issues, but not enough to prevent these State and municipal tax-exempts from rising through the year to recent new all-time highs, partly due to the continued ease of interest rates, partly to the constantly rising income-tax rates, which in previous years have made it worth more and more to rich men to hold tax-exempts and last yeear made the tax-exemption on these issues of value to more and more men in the lower-income brackets as their tax rate rose to levels which a few years ago had not reached even the rich.

This year's Treasury attack on the matter is the reverse of last year's. Last year the Treasury proposed to carry a case to the Supreme Court and get the Court to declare that the interest on all State and municipal bonds is subject to federal taxation. Then it planned—or indicated that it planned—to get Congress to exempt the interest on already outstanding issues. This year, however, Mr. Morganthau wants Congress to specifically impose the tax on the interest on all such issues past and future.

One major reason for Street suspicion of the Treasury's true intentions last year was that its arguments did not jibe with its stated purpose. It wanted revenue. There would be little income tax revenue to be obtained from new issues, because at most they would amount to only perhaps $1,000,000,000 a year, paying perhaps $30,000,000-$40,000,000 of taxable interest. The real velvet, however, is in the interest of perhaps $600,000,000 or $750,000,000 on the $20,000,000,000 of outstanding State, municipal, and other local obligations. If it was immediate revenue the Treasury wanted, the change would have to be made retroactive.

Doubt Treasury Intentions

One incidental result of the Treasury's frank about-face is to rouse doubts with many people in the Street about the Treasury's intentions now regarding its own partly taxable issues of round $36,000,000,000. These are, by contract, free from formal tax but subject to surtax, and are heavily held by institutions. But the Treasury can easily circumvent this protection. Last year, instead of asking for an increase in the "normal" tax on corporate incomes, it asked (successfully) that the increase be in the form of a "surtax." This is a distinction without a difference except for the fact that the added tax, because it is called a "surtax," is collectible from bank and other institutional interest recepits from these partially taxable federal bonds, whereas if it had been in the form of an increase in the "normal" tax it would not have been.

There is nothing to prevent the Treasury from carrying the same artifice further. Another increase in the tax on corporation incomes is expected this year. It also can be called a "surtax."

Or — more important — —the Treasury might ask that the "normal" tax on corporation net incomes be sharply reduced or even eliminated and a surtax substituted.

The Treasury says it has no such intention. But many people in the Street are now dubious of such Treasury statements. The most skeptical, incidentally, appear to be the people who last year took the Treasury at its word, and are now somewhat dazed at its about-face.

(To be continued.)

Walsh Offers Plan to Cut War Profits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Limitation of the Navy's authority to negotiate contracts without competitive bidding was proposed today by Chairman David Walsh (D), Massachusetts, of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee as a step toward curbing excess war profits.

With colleagues questioning the cost of army fighting planes, Senator Walsh told reporters he hoped to amend a pending bill so that the negotiated contracts under which many ships and planes are built for the Navy would yield no excessive profits.

This might be accomplished, he said, by providing for the writing of cost restrictions into the contracts, pending submission by the Treasury of a definite plan to restrict or recapture through taxation large profits piled up from armament contracts.

Senators Robert La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin and Millard Tydings (D) of Maryland had asserted in the Senate yesterday that Congress ought to look more painstakingly into proposed expenditures for war equipment.

The Senate unanimously approved and sent to the White House yesterday a $12,556,672,474 army appropriations measure providing funds for 23,000 combat and 10,000 training planes, after only 27 minutes of debate.

Before the bill passed, however, Senator Tydings told his colleagues he thought the time had arrived for some reduction in the cost of individual planes because the country rapidly was reaching a mass production basis.

Senator Tydings declared that the average cost of planes and equipment under the bill would be $250,000 each, and said it appeared that a "fixed figure" had been established which was not being reduced even though costs dropped under mass production schedules.

Complaining that the Senate was called upon to approve the bill before the printed record of hearings before the Appropriations Committee became available, Senator La Follette asserted that Congress was in a fair way toward losing its control of the purse.

"Congress has a share in the responsibility for this matter and it cannot escape the ultimate accounting that the people of this country will demand on the conduct of the war," Senator La Follette said.

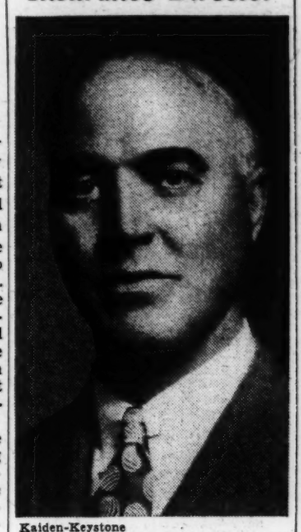
Supporting the Appropriation Committee's appeal for speedy action on the measure, Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee said Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of Staff for Air, had promised that every possible step would be taken to reduce the cost of planes.

Use of Mercury Limited by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered the use of mercury in a specified list of non-war items limited to 50 per cent of the amount used in the first quarter of 1940, or the first quarter of 1941, as desired.

The items include dental plates, which employ a mercury compound for color; turf fungicides, widely used on golf courses; specially processed felt for hats; special paints used to kill marine growths on ship bottoms; chemicals for treating lumber; household thermometers and non-industrial wall switches.

Insurance Director



Kaiden-Keystone

Lyon Carter

Elected to the Board of Directors of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Carter, a partner in the investment company of Estabrook & Co., Boston, is a Governor of the Boston Stock Exchange, a member of the New England Executive Committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America, and a director of the Lexington Trust Company, Lexington, Mass.

WPB Revises Sugar Conservation Order To Ease Some Areas

WASHINGTON (AP)—Responding to many complaints of hardships, the War Production Board has revised current sugar conservation orders to distribute available supplies more equitably in accord with population shifts caused by the defense program.

The amendment permits a large industrial receiver of sugar to obtain a percentage of the amount of sugar he used or resold during a corresponding period in 1941. The original conservation order provided each receiver could receive as much in any month as he received during the corresponding month of 1940.

The percentages to be allowed under the new amendment will be fixed by WPB at intervals and the first such order, just issued, provided that wholesalers, jobbers and industrial users could receive during February 80 per cent of the sugar they used or sold in February, 1941.

WPB officials explained that the old 1940 base period did not take into account conditions in cities and section of the country which have had large population increases since 1940.

By leaving the percentage and the length of time undetermined, they explained, greater flexibility would be possible than if a definite percentage were fixed for the entire year.

Truck Tire Sizes Being Standardized

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The rubber industry is conserving its supply by standardizing truck tire sizes.

Combination of balloon and high-pressure casing tires or elimination of the high-pressure type has halved the former size range, major producers announced.

President John L. Collyer of the B. F. Goodrich Co. said his concern has devehowever 11 combination sizes to do the work of 28 formerly used. Similar simplification of truck tire sizes was reported by Goodyear Tire & Rubber and Firestone Tire & Rubber companies.

Firestone started its standardization by producing a 700x20 balloon tire to fit a 32.6 wheel rim, and now makes only balloon types.

Mr. Collyer attributed the simplification to the armed forces' vast need for tires, and the need to conserve rubber and eliminate duplication.

Two Investment Firms Merge Boston Offices

Graham, Parsons & Co. have announced an expansion of their business whereby the firm merges with their organization the Boston office of William & Southgate and also acquires membership on the Boston and New York Stock Exchanges.

The firm was founded in 1896 in Philadelphia by Howard Spencer Graham, who was the active head of the business until his passing in 1921, when Lewis H. Parsons, the present senior partner, became the active head. Besides Mr, Parsons the general partners of the firm will be Joseph W. Dixon, George T. Purves, Walter E. Robb, Jr., all partners for many years; and John S. Williams who, until recently, was the senior partner of Williams & Southgate. The firm will also have two limited partners, Henry P. Vaux, who has been a partner of Mr. Parsons in Philadelphia for many years; and William M. Carson, Jr., who was also a limited partner in Williams & Southgate.

The firm's Boston office will continue in charge of the resident partner, Mr. Robb.

Proposes Stock Changes

DETROIT (AP)—F. W. Magin, President of the Square D. Co., makers of electrical equipment and aircraft instruments, announced stockholders would meet Feb. 16 to consider increasing common stock to 600,000 shares from 500,000 and reducing the 5 per cent convertible preferred to 19,000 shares from 30,000.

Bank Says Proper Distribution Of Tax Burden Important Task

"The outcome of the war will be determined by our forces on land and sea and in the air, but the question of finance will be decided behind the lines. The fundamental task before us is to win the war and remain solvent," says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"Both Problems," continues the letter, "are pressing, and, to assure real victory, sound decisions must be made as we go along.

"While the amount that must be spent for war purposes may be governed largely by the course of events beyond our control, it is highly essential that we realize the magnitude of the financial task before us and adopt sound measures in stride so that we may distribute the burden in such a way as to avoid unnecessary strain upon our economy as well as take measures to curb inflation.

Huge Expenditures

"The President in his budget message estimated that total federal expenditures for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, would approximate $59,000,000,000. This outlay for a single year amounts to about $1,700 per family, while the debt at the end of June 30, 1943, is placed at $110,000,000,000, or more than four times as much as the outstanding federal indebtedness at the close of the first World War.

"The Treasury is anxious to keep to a minimum further borrowing from banks as this type of financing contributes toward inflation. This is explained by the fact that when a commercial bank buys a federal bond the Treasury is given crdit on the bank's books for the amount. As checks are drawn against this for payment to soldiers, sailors, contractors and the like, the money eventully returns in the form of deposits. Thus purchasing is artificially increased at a time when goods available to consumers are diminishing in volume. This results in driving up prices, thereby increasing the cost of war.

"Estimated taxes of all kinds—federal, state and local—that will be imposed for the next fiscal year approximate $35,000,000,000, or around one third of estimated income for the period. How much more in taxes can be collected will depend upon the system used and how quickly all groups can adjust their living standards.

Bonds From Income

"The next best means of financing is by the sale of defense bonds to individuals, to be purchased from current income. This would bring about a reduction in the demand for goods and hence have a restraining influence on prices as well as build up a reserve for the time when goods are again freely available. To draw on savings to pay for these bonds would defeat the purpose as the resultant decline in deposits would reduce the ability of the savings banks to subscribe and, in case of heavy withdrawals, might force them to sell Government securities.

"Personal debts, made under proper conditions, are constructive. But in the present critical peroid, when the Federal Government is compelled to assume staggering obligations, it is highly essential for the individual to operate on a pay-as-you-go-basis, so as not to compete with the Government for funds. He should not only avoid, whenever possible, the contraction of new debts but should endeavor also to pay off his outstanding obligations. If such a policy were followed, the individual would be in a stronger position to meet the still heavier demands that lie ahead. In the final analysis, the financial security of the nation depends upon the solvency of individuals in the aggregate."

"Floating Power" to Be Sent Areas Where Electrical Energy Is Lacking

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board will send "floating power" to war industry centers where generating facilities are unable to keep pace with demands for electrical energy.

"Definite plans," have been completed, a WPB spokesman said, to build four or more floating power plants, each able to contribute 30,000 kilowatts of power wherever the energy is most needed. The plants mounted on 250-foot barges and complete with boilers and fuel tanks, could be towed to any emergency area.

The plants would be available for use at ports on the Great Lakes and at a number of industrial centers on the Ohio-Missouri-Mississippi Waterways System, which extends as far north as Minneapolis and as far west as Nebraska.

In case of a repetition of the crucial power shortage in the southeast last fall, the portable plants could be hooked up with the interconnected power systems of that area at New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Chattanooga or other points.

The WPB source said the floating plants would cost only slightly more than land generating plants and would be virtually as efficient. Financing arrangements were made through the Defense Supplies Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

WPB experts, he said, reckon that every kilowatt of "floating power," because of its flexibility, is worth two kilowatts of stationary power during the war emergency.

In case two or more communities compete for the power barges, the WPB will decide where it is needed most urgently. Two or more of the plants could also be hooked up, if necessary.

The plants will be leased to existing private or publicly-owned utilities.

Shell Union Oil Net Equals $17,300,000

NEW YORK (AP)—R. G. A. Van Der Woude, President of the Shell Union Oil Corp., announced preliminary figures for 1941 indicated net earnings of $17,300,000 after a $4,000,000 special reserve.

Net income after the special provision equaled $1.32 a common share and compared with $15,654,678 or $1.05 a share earned in the preceding year.

Shell's provision for Federal income taxes in 1941 was $9,900,000 against $3,800,000 the previous year.

Mr. Van Der Woude said the company is discussing with the Government erection of a plant to produce annually thousands of tons of butadiene, a synthetic rubber ingredient, and also in turning out other war materials.

He said Shell is working on new plants, at undisclosed locations, which will increase by nearly 70 per cent Shell's output of high octane aviation gasoline.

Fruit, Vegetable Leaders See Luxury Food Shortage

BELLEAIR, Fla. (AP)—Leaders in the nation's fruit and vegetable industry have agreed that the average American may have to do without such luxury foods as melons during the war because of shortages in labor and shipping facilities.

Delegates to the convention of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association were of the general opinion, though, that there will not be a great rise in staple fruit and vegetable prices unless production and transportation costs force them or unless some unforeseen demand far exceeds the supply.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 22

Income of Farmers

Farmers, which include livestock raisers, fruit and truck growers, poultry raisers, and operators of plantations and ranches, are liable for Federal income tax returns provided their income is sufficient to require the filing of returns. Primarily, due to the reduction in the credit for personal exemption, many farmers will be liable for returns and to the tax for the first time for the year 1941.

Farmers may maintain their records and file their returns of income on either the cash receipts and disbursements basis or on the accrual basis of accounting. A consistent method must, however, be employed. If a cash basis is used, Form 1040F, "Schedule of Farm Income and Expenses," is required to be filled out and filed in conjunction with Form 1040. Use of Form 1040F is optional in the case of farmers who report income on the accrual basis. A farmer who reports income on the cash receipts and disbursements basis (in which no inventories to determine profits are used) must include in gross income for the taxable year (1) the amount of cash or the value of merchandise or other property received during the taxable year from the sale of livestock or produce which were raised, regardless of when raised; (2) the profits from the sale of any livestock or other items which were purchased; and (3) gross income from all other sources.

Under the accrual basis in which inventories are used to determine the profits, farmers' gross profits are ascertained by adding to the inventory value of livestock and produce on hand at the end of the year the amount received from the sale of livestock and produce, and miscellaneous receipts of income during the year, and deducting from this sum the inventory value of livestock and produce on hand at the beginning of the year and the cost of livestock and produce purchased during the year. All livestock, whether purchased or raised, must be included in inventory at their proper valuation. Livestock acquired for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes and not for sale, may be included in the inventory instead of being treated as capital assets subject to depreciation, provided such practice is consistently followed.

If farm produce is exchanged for merchandise, groceries, or the like, the market value of the articles received in exchange is to be included in gross income. The value of farm products which are produced by a farmer and consumed by his family does not constitute taxable income. Rents received in crop shares are to be returned as income as of the year in which the crop shares are reduced to money or the equivalent of money. Proceeds of insurance, such as hail and fire insurance on growing crops, are required to be included in gross income.

Amounts received as loans from the Commodity Credit Corporation may, at the option of the taxpayer, be considered as income and included in gross income for the taxable year in which received. The election made with respect to the calendar year 1939, or for the first year thereafter for which a return is required to be filed, is binding for all subsequent years unless the Commissioner approves a change to a different method of accounting. Amounts received under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the Price Adjustment Act of 1938, section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and the Sugar Act of 1937 constitute taxable income to the recipients for Federal income-tax purposes.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	458,700
1942 volume to date	11,964,230
1941 volume to date	11,453,740

Stock Market Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Attempts to work up a little recovery appetite in today's stock market generally were unavailing.

While scattered issues managed to hold small fractional gains after a hesitant start, numerous declines of fractions to a point or so were to be found in most departments at the close. Dealings were negligible, with transfers pointing to less than 400,000 shares.

Bullish war items were offset as a market factor by growing fears for the fate of Singapore. Tax doubts continued to counter an assortment of fairly good business items. Growing federal controls still restrained some potential buyers, brokers thought.

Stocks on the offside at intervals—some eventually came back—were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Anaconda, Kennecott, U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, General Motors, General Electric, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck.

Ahead occasionally were Fajardo Sugar, South Porto Rico Sugar, Cuban-American Sugar, Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, International Nickel, J. I. Case, Texas Co. and American Telephone.

Lacking rallying power in the curb were Gulf Oil, Cities Service, Glen Alden Coal, Pennroad and N. J. Zinc. American Gas and Bell Aircraft were supported.

Although most observers suggested the recently puffing rails were entitled to a breathing spell, high hopes of a substantial freight rate increase and mounting traffic enabled the transportation group to keep many of its friends.

Bonds Irregular

Many rail issues pulled out of a morning soft spell today, but the bond market as a whole still had a ragged appearance.

Most gains and losses were confined to a 1-point range toward the end of the session.

U. S. Governments yielded as much as ¼ point in the wake of the Washington announcement a new money financing operation would be undertaken next month.

Loans of Australia, Norway and Urugay declined in the foreign group.

Corporates higher included International Telephone 4½s, Warren Bros. 6s, Western Maryland 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Boston & Maine 4s, Erie 4½s of 2015, and Illinois Central 4¾s.

In the minus column were Southern Railway 4s, U. S. Steel 2.35s, Lehigh Valely 4s, American Telephone 3¼s, and Bethlehem Steel 3½s.

N. Y. Curb Lax, Says SEC in Disciplining Wayward Members

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charging the New York Curb Exchange with laxity in investigating and disciplining its members, the Securities Commission called for power to "take direct action where an exchange fails to enforce its own safeguarding rule."

This was set out in a 12,000-word report on the SEC's investigation of the so-called Cuppia case which was placed in the record of a congressional hearing on proposed amendments to the federal securities laws.

The Cuppia case involves J. Chester Cuppia, one-time partner in the firm of E. A. Pierce & Co. and member of the curb's board of governors for eight years. Mr. Cuppia was permitted to sell his seat on the exchange after it was disclosed that he had been splitting commissions with six brokers in violation of curb rules. Several members eventually were expelled from the exchange.

"This case in particular," the commission said, "clearly illustrates the dangers of leaving to an exchange the final determination of whether its practices and rules, their violation or enforcement, affect the public. In the last analysis, such a determination clearly should rest with an impartial and detached government agency."

Engineering Awards Soar Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the last week totaled $221,694,000, the highest weekly volume since Aug. 7, 1941, Engineering News-Record reported.

The figures topped the previous week by 74 per cent and were 124 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year.

Public construction was up 69 per cent compared with a week ago and 232 per cent above a year ago. Private awards were 172 per cent higher than in the preceding week but 54 per cent lower than in the 1941 period.

Construction volume for the week with comparisons:

	Jan. 29.	Prev. Wk.
Total con.	$221,694,000	$127,640,000
Private	17,156,000	6,324,000
Federal	187,231,000	109,717,000
State and municipal	17,307,000	11,599,000

The aggregate of construction activity for the 1942 five-week period was $628,780,000, an increase of 7.5 per cent over same period last year.

New U. S. Trade Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau indicated that the United States may take over the purchasing of British supplies in Latin America and transport the goods under the Lease-Lend Act to the British.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	Jan 28
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	106½	106⅜	106⅜	Jan 27
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Jan 22
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	19	19	19	Jan 21
15⅞	9½	Addressog (1)	2	11¼	11	11	Jan 28
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	14	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜	+ ⅜
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	15	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	Jan 27
10⅜	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	6	17	16½	18½	Jan 27
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	5	21½	21⅛	21¼	Jan 28
11¼	4⅝	Allen Industr (1)	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jan 26
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	140	139¼	139¼	— ¼
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 26
14⅜	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	5	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
8	5	Allied Stores	9	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	78	78	78	Jan 28
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	17	29	28⅞	29	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jan 27
1⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 28
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½k	6	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	Jan 27
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	6	55½	55	55½	— ½
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	3	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	18	46¼	45¾	46¼	Jan 28
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 28
8¼	⅛	Am Bosch	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 28
59	26½	Am Brake 2.20g	6	33	33	33	+ ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	15	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
95¾	55¼	Am Can (4)	4	64½	64	64½	+ ½
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	165½	165½	165½	+3⅜
34⅜	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	7	31	30⅞	31	— ½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	3	72	72	72	
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (1⅜e)	5	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	Jan 28
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	80	80	80	—2
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
6⅜	9⅝	Am Comm Al	2	9⅜	5⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
19½	5½	Am Crys S (1⅛e)	9	22	22	22	
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 28
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	1	6	6	6	Jan 21
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 28
349⅜	113⅝	A F P $6 pf 1½g	4	231⅛	225⅜	231⅛	+ ⅛
289⅜	143¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾g	8	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	8	29	29	29	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	3	35	34¾	34¾	Jan 28
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	2	40	39¾	40	+ ⅞
2⅛	1	Am Ice	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	Jan 20
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jan 24
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	Jan 24
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	18	5	5	5	+ ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	2	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	8	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
40¼	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1½k	2	24⅛	23¾	23¾	Jan 28
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	2	20⅜	20	20	Jan 28
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	10	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	12	11¼	11	11¼	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 28
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 27
45⅜	33⅝	Am Smelt (½e)	12	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	145	145	145	Jan 28
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	33	33	33	Jan 28
28½	15⅜	Am Steel F (2g)	6	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	Jan 27
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	4	20½	20½	20½	— ½
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Jan 28
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 28
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	10	128¼	127⅞	128¼	+ ⅜
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	6	49¼	48	48	—1¾
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (4½g)	14	49¾	48½	48½	—1⅜
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	140	140	140	—3
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	3	5	5	5	
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(⅓e)	7	24⅞	24½	24½	— ¼
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	114⅞	114½	114½	Jan 28
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	17	3	3	3	
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	Jan 26
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	3	5½	5½	5½	Jan 28
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	1	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	+ ⅜
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	49½	49½	49½	Jan 21
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	29	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	— ½
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 21
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 26
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	5	34½	34	34	Jan 21
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	— ⅛
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	3	66½	66¼	66½	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	1	25	25	25	
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Jan 26
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
10⅛	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	71	71	71	Jan 23
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	83	83	83	Jan 28
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	4	22	22	22	
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	27	34¾	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	66½	66¼	66¼	—1⅛
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (4g)	6	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ½
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	—2¼
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	9	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan 24
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	1	65½	65½	65½	Jan 26
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	15	8¾	8½	8½	Jan 28
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 16
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	6	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	6½	6½	6½	
13½	7	Barber As (⅓e)	3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	5	6	5¾	5⅞	Jan 27
10⅛	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	10	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ¼
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	1	17	17	17	
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½g)	1	19	19	19	Jan 26
27⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	109¾	109	109	Jan 21
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ½
41¼	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	14	36⅜	36¼	36½	— ¼
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	Jan 28
34¾	19⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jan 28
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	13	64¾	63⅜	63⅜	— ½
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120¼	120¼	120¼	Jan 26
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 28
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	4	19¾	19¼	19¾	Jan 28
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	5	7	7	7	
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	8	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan 21
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	7	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	12	22½	22⅛	22½	
¾	⅞	Boston & Maine	5	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Jan 27
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	27	27	27	Jan 26
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	10	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	2	28½	28½	28½	+1
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	39	39	39	Jan 28
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	15	½	½	½	
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	35	35	35	Jan 27
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	12	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
8½	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	Jan 24
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	2	25½	25½	25½	Jan 26
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 28
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	55	55	55	Jan 26
9⅜	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	*6	7⅜	7	7¼	— ⅛
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	2	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 26
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	3	7⅝	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan 28
		C					
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	*1	19	19	19	— ⅜
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	*1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	—2⅜
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	CampbellW 1.60g	4	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	12	11⅜	10⅞	11½	+ ⅛
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	8	36½	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅞
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 21
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Jan 28
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 28
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	1	68	68	68	+1½
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ½
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	8	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	8	8	8	Jan 28
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½a)	7	23	22½	22¾	+ ½
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	11	18	17	17⅝	+ ¾
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 26
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	12	31¼	31	31	Jan 28
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jan 28
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 19
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 21
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	10	36⅜	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Jan 27
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	21	5	4¾	4¾	Jan 28
3	⅛	Chi Great West	21	2¾	2¾	2¾	
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
8½	⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 28
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (⅛e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jan 28
44½	37½	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	51	50	50	—2
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 27
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	½	½	½	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)ₑ	1	12⅝	12½	12½	Jan 28
3	1	Childs Co	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
72½	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	21	47⅝	47	47⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4½	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 23
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	6	31¾	31½	31½	Jan 28
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	1	26	26	26	— ⅜
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	4	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	10	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	18	70¼	67¾	70	+2⅜
633¼	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	55½	55½	55½	
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	5	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	105½	105	105½	Jan 22
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	4	13	13	13	
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	2	12	12	12	
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	12	12	12	— ½
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	28	1⅝	1½	1½	
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	7	52	51	52	+1
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	2	6½	6⅜	6½	
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26½	26¼	26½	Jan 26
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	3	72	71¼	72	+1¾
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	9	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Jan 23
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	10	23	22¼	23	— ½
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102	102	102	
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	8	8½	9½	9½	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	11	⅛	¼	¼	
65⅜	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	18	42¼	41	42¼	+1⅜
30¼	20	Com Edis (1.80)	19	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast (¼g)	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 26
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jan 27
23⅜	18¼	Cons Airc (4g)	4	18¼	18	18	— ½
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig(1½g)	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	Jan 27
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.60)	26	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	— ⅝
1¼	⅛	Cons Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 9
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 28
3⅛	1¼	Cons Laundries	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 26
6½	5	Consol Oil (½)	108	6⅛	5¾	6	+ ⅛
9¾	¾	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅜
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
106⅜	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	Jan 16
16½	11	Container (1½g)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	Dec29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	103	103	103	— ½
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	8	26½	26¼	26	— ¼
10	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅜
4½	2⅜	Cont Mot (.10g)	9	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	17⅜	Cont Oil Del ¼e	11	23½	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅜
23½	15½	Cont Steel (2½g)	1	18	18	18	Jan 21
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	7	53½	52½	53½	+1
47⅜	27⅞	Coty Inc (½g)	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 26
⅞	⅜	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	Jan 21
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	3	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ¼
19	10½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 27
9	4⅜	Cr

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Material Supplies Vast Despite Gaps

WASHINGTON (AP)—While restrictions on rubber and tin are inconveniencing Americans more than Germans or Japanese who are not accustomed to constant motoring or lavish supplies of canned foods, this country has "a vast storehouse of materials no other nation possesses," according to a survey of natural resources prepared by the Office for Emergency Management.

Figures supplied by the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Office of Production Management gave these estimated comparisons between the United States and Japan in basic industrial output for 1940:

Pertinent Comparisons

Industrial electricity: Japan, 21,000,000,000 kilowatt hours; United States, 82,000,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Machinery and tools: Japan, $1,000,000,000 value (at 1940 exchange value of the yen); United States, $5,000,000,000 value.

Steel ingots: Japan, 9,000,000 short tons; United States, 68,000,000 short tons.

Coal: Japan, 80,000,000 short tons; United States, 505,000,000 short tons.

Crude oil: Japan, 10,000,000 barrels; United States, 1,300,000,000 barrels.

The Japanese figures, OPM said, were based on "maximum estimates" and included the output of Manchukuo as well as the Japanese islands proper. Despite the general impression of Japanese inferiority, officials said America could devote only part of its output to the Far Eastern front; other fronts will demand an enormous share.

Credit Side of Ledger

OEM placed on the credit side of the war ledger this country's production of 33 per cent of the world's iron ore, 40 per cent of its steel and iron, 25 per cent of its coal, 67 per cent of its oil, 37 per cent of its copper, 29 per cent of its zinc and 24 per cent of its lead.

On the debit page—meaning that normal imports have been cut off completely or seriously curtailed by the war—were these items on which the United States depends heavily on distant parts of the world:

Rubber and tin, at the top of the sorely-needed list; hemp (ropes for the Navy and Merchant Marine, cordage for packaging war supplies); chromite, tungsten and manganese (alloys essential for armor plate, ship hulls, guns, tanks, special steels); cork and asbestos (insulation and fireproofing); mica, jute, palm and cocoanut oils and a score of lesser materials.

The report said the steel expansion program would boost output from 86,000,000 tons to 99,000,000 tons, with an accompanying 16,000,000 ton increase in pig iron output to relieve the scrap shortage; copper production was about 1,000,000 tons in 1941 and is expected to go to 1,800,000 tons in 1942.

Sharp Decrease In Cotton Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Uncertainties over administration action toward combating commodity prices and an inclination to await the February C. C. C. offerings of cotton touched off a new wave of liquidation in cotton futures today.

After an irregular start futures slumped $1.50 to $2.40 a bale and at the lows showed an aggregate drop of $5 to $6 a bale from the 12-year tops established Tuesday. Active liquidation and southern selling uncovered stop orders, sending all deliveries below the 19 cent level.

Boston Investment Firm Enlarges Organization

Moors & Cabot, investment brokers for over half a centruy and members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, have enlarged their organization by the addition of several men formerly connected with Williams & Southgate, also a stock exchange firm, recently dissolved.

The group is headed by F. Harrie Richardson, who was a partner in the Williams & Southgate firm. The others are Harold W. Danser, Sr., Harold W. Danser, Jr., Raymond S. Hansbury, Charles H. Cahill, Royal Claflin Taft, and John E. Winston.

Mr. Richardson, who attended McGill and Edinburgh Universities, is well known as a writer on financial subjects. Mr. Danser, Sr. was a public utility engineer in his early business life. Mr. Winston is an instructor in finance at Boston University.

B. & M. Earnings More Than Tripled in 1941

The Boston & Maine Railroad reported earnings of $7,141,440, after fixed charges, in 1941, as compared with $2,208,098 in the previous calendar year.

The road also showed a net income of $1,247,375, after fixed charges, in December, as compared with $526,126 in December, 1940.

Fewer Business Failures

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures numbered 241 for the week ended Jan. 22, compared with 260 a week ago and 307 in the comparable 1941 week, Dun & Bradstreet said.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2s 50-48 Mch	101.23	101.23	101.23
1 2½s 58-56	103.2	103.2	103.2
20 2¾s 65-60	109.20	109.20	109.20
3 2½s 72-67	100.25	100.25	100.25

New York City Bonds

89 3s 80	103	103	103

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 AbitibiP&P5s53st	55⅞	55½	55⅞
1 Adams Exp 4s 48	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	106½	106½	106½
13 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	75¼	75	75
1 Alleghany 5s,50 Mod	63½	63½	63½
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Am&For P 5s 2030	69	69	69
7 AmIChem 5½s 49	102½	102	102½
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Am T & T 3s 56	108	107¾	108
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	107	107	107
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
1 Arm Del 4s 57	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Arm Del 4s 55	104½	104½	104½
1 A T & S F 4s 95	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 At & SF aj 4s 95	88½	88½	88½
3 A T & S F24½sC-A 62	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
21 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅝	65	65⅝
5 A C Line 5s 45	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Alt & Danlst 4 4s 48	36⅝	36½	36½
5 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
8 B & O 1st mtg 4s st	64½	64¼	64½
14 B & O295 st A	38½	38⅛	38⅜
3 B & O 2000 st D	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
13 B & O 96 st F	38¼	38⅛	38¼
36 B & O cv 5s 48	38½	37¾	38⅛
12 B & O 4s 48	61⅜	61¼	61⅜
5 B & O PLE & WV 4s 51	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝
4 B & O S W 50 st	47	46½	46½
4 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
9 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51	57	57	57
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	98½	98½	98½
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105	1705	105
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103½	103½	103½
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	102¼	102½	102⅜
215 Boston & Me 4½s 70	42½	41⅞	41⅞
40 Boston & Me 4s 60	75¼	74½	75
1 Bkly n Gas 5s 57 B	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
13 Buf R & P 57 st	40¼	39¾	39⅞
5 Bur C R & No. 5s 34	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Bush Term 5s 55	58	58	58
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	76	76	76
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	110	110	110
1 Can Pac 5s 54	87½	87½	87½
10 Can Pac 4s perp	65¾	65¾	65¾
5 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	101	101	101
3 Carthage&Adir 4s 81	50	50	50
13 Celanese 3s 55	100	99⅞	100
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	94	94	94
7 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
7 Cen of Ga 5s 59	4⅜	4½	4½
64 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14⅜	13¾	14
10 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	46	46	46
3 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107	107	107
10 Cen Pac 3s 60	56⅛	56	56⅛
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76⅜	76⅛	76⅛
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	15½	15½	15½
2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
5 CeO 3½s 96 D	101¾	101¾	101¾
14 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17	16⅞	16⅞
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
12 CB&Q 4½s 77	72¼	72	72
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
12 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30½	30½	30½
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	42	42	42
2 ChiGtWest 4s 88	65½	65½	65½
6 Chi I&L 6s 47	38	36½	38
64 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12¾	12½	12⅝
9 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅝	2½	2½
4 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	47¼	47	47
14 CM&SP 4½s 89C	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜
2 CM&SP 4½s 89E	46⅜	46½	46⅜
3 CMSP gen 4s 89	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	13	13	13
20 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
20 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	28¼	28	28¼
9 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	18	18	18
11 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18	17¾	18
57 Chi&NW 4s 87	27¾	27¼	27¾
5 CI&P 4½s 52A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
22 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
38 CRI&P 4s 88	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
5 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	20¾	20¾	20¾
6 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
39 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13	12¾	12¾
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107⅞	107¼	107⅞
1 Childs Co 5s 43	36¼	36¼	36¼
3 CCC&StL 4s 77	53	53	53
7 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	71	70¾	71
6 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	66	66	66
29 Col&So 4½s 80	19¼	19¼	19¼
13 Columbia G 5s 1961	99⅞	99¾	99¾
1 CommlEd cv 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
3 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105¼	105½
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	102	102	102
1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	92¾	92¾	92¾
10 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	27⅛	27	27⅛
30 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105¼	105	105
23 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	60¾	60	60
4 D&RG 4½s 36	14	14	14
16 D&RG 4s 36	14½	14	14⅜
3 D&RG West 5s 55	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
11 D&RG West 5s 78	14¼	14	14¼
57 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅝	3½	3½
1 Montreal Tr 5s B 55	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
22 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42¾	42¼	42¾
4 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37½	37¼	37¼
12 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41	40¾	41
1 NashCha&StL 4s 78	69½	69½	69½
16 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¾	103¼	103¼
2 NJ Junct 4s 86	69	69	69
2 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	79	79	79
10 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	44¾	44½	44¾
5 NO Tex&M 5s 35Act	36	36	36
5 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¼	58¼	58¼
31 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52⅞	52½	52¾
1 NYC cn 4s 98	57	57	57
14 NYC 3¾s 46	95⅜	95½	95½
17 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60	60	60
9 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78¾	78¼	78¼
13 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	78⅝	78½	78⅝
43 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	66⅛	65½	66
10 NY Ch&StL 3½s 47	98½	98½	98½
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	61	61	61
5 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 NY Edis 3¼s 66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 NY G El H&P 4s 49	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
65 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	34½	33¾	34¼
65 NYNH&H 4½s 67	32¾	32	32½
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	29	29	29
16 NYNH&H 4s 57	7⅛	7	7⅛
3 NYNH&H 3½s 47	26½	26½	26½
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	26¾	26	26⅜
10 NYO&W gen 4s 55	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
2 NY Tel 3¼s 67	108½	108½	108½
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102	102	102
2 Nor! Sou 5s 61 ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s 61	104	104	104
9 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103½	103¼	103¼
14 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66¾	67
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56	56	56
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43½	43½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109	109
4 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	103	103	103
3 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
19 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	87½	86½	87½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108½	108½	108½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Pac Gas &2El 3s 64	111½	111½	111½
7 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 C	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Pen P&Lt 4½s 68	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
11 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107¼	107¼	107¼
14 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111⅛	111	111⅛
15 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121¼	121¼	121¼
18 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	04¼	104¼	104¼
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93	93	93
12 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99¾	99½	99¾
3 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	100½	100¼	100½
1 Pen RR 4s 48 st	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94	94	94
18 Pen RR 3¼s ‡2	88½	88¼	88½
4 PeoGL&C Chi 5s 47	111	110¾	110¾
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	69⅞	69½	69⅞
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61½	61½	61½
17 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106	105¾	105¾
2 Phila Co 4½s 61	103½	103½	103½
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6½	6½	6½
39 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	26½	26⅛	26½
4 Philippine Ry 4s 37	2½	2½	2½
7 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101½	101½	101½
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	103½	103½	103½
3 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99½	99½	99½
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	64½	64⅜	64½
7 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82½	82¼	82½
2 Prov Sec 4s 57	5	5	5
4 Readg 4½s 97A	81¼	81	81
21 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	72	71¾	72
5 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105	105	105
2 Repub Steel 4½s 61	103⅝	103½	103⅝
2 Repub Steel 4½s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 US Steel 2.50s 53	100	100	100
1 Utah L&Tr Pac 5s 44	100	100	100
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	100	100	100
5 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
20 Wabash 4¼s 91 wi	38⅜	38¼	38¼
5 Wabash 4s 81 wi	48½	48½	48½
5 Wabash 4s 91 wi	76	76	76
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	97	97	97
116 Warren Bros 6s 41	99⅝	98	98
11 Westn Md 4s 52	90⅞	90	90⅞
10 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	103½	103½	103½
11 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	29	28⅝	28¾
8 Westn Pac 5s ctf asd	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛
3 Western Un 5s 51	86½	86	86
3 Western Un 5s 60	84	84	84
6 Western Un 4½s 50	83¾	83⅜	83⅜
2 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
73 Wis Cen 4s 49	47¾	46½	46⅞
32 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	13¼	12	13
33 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 ct	12	11¼	11½
6 Wis El Pow 3½s 68	109¼	109¼	109¼

Foreign Bonds

6 Antioquia 7s 45A	12	11¾	12
10 Antioquia 7s 45 B	12	12	12
4 Antioquia 7s 45D	12	12	12
1 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	11½	11½	11½
4 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	11½	11½	11½
2 Australia 5s 57	55½	55½	55½
2 Australia 4½s 56	51	51	51
3 Belgium 6½s 49	88	88	88
18 Brazil 8s 41	26¾	26¾	26¾
14 Brazil 6½s 26-57	22⅜	22	22⅜
18 Brazil 6½s 27-57	22½	22½	22½
9 Brazil C Ry E1 7s 52	23	22⅞	23
11 Buen A 4¾s 77	60¼	60	60
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	15½	15½	15½
5 Chile 6s 63 asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
40 Cuba 4½s 77	78⅛	78	78⅛
1 Met Water 5½s 50	61	61	61
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	67	67	67
2 Norway 6s 44	85½	85½	85½
1 Norway 4½s 56	53½	53½	53½
4 Norway 4¼s 65	53	52½	53
2 Norway 4s 63	51½	51½	51½
6 Peru 7s 59	9	9	9
18 Peru 1st 6s 60	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
15 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 Poland 8s 50	9½	9½	9½
5 Rio de Jan 8s'46	13½	13½	13½
6 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	12¾	12¾	13¼
10 Rio Gr do Sul 6s'68	11⅞	11¾	11¾
1 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	62	62	62
2 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
9 Urug ai 3¾s 4s 4½s 78	59	59	59

Total today $4,351,000; previous day, $8,279,300; week ago, $10,780,800; year ago, $7,915,900; two years ago, $5,091,800; Jan. 1 to date, $205,350,200; year ago, $224,133,125; two years ago, $150,169,950.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Rec
Cont Cushion Spring	2c	Feb.	15	Jan. 31
Merch Fire Assur (NY)	5c	Feb.	3	Jan. 26
Midwest P & Supl	20c	Feb.	14	Feb. 6
No Ins Co (NY)	$1	Feb.	16	Feb. 6
Ohio State L Ins	8c	Feb.	2	Jan. 21

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Rec
Pac Portland Cement 6½ pf	$1	..	Jan. 29	Jan. 28
Final				
Conn L&P 5½pf	$1.37½c	..	Mar. 1	.....

Irregular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Rec
Am Arch Co	25c	..	Feb. 28	Feb. 18
Coniagas Mines Ltd	10c	..	Feb. 26	Feb. 10
Ft Worth Stk Yds	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Grant (W T Co	60c	..	Feb. 19	Feb. 6
Green (D) Co	$1	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 16
Metro St Warehse	40c	..	Feb. 2	Jan. 26
Ontario Mfg Co	25c	..	Feb. 20	Feb. 10
Scullin Steel Co	$1	..	Feb. 16	Jan. 26
United Eng & Fdry	75c	..	Mar. 3	Feb. 20

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Rec
Calif Water Svc Co 6 pf A	37½c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do 6 pf B	37½c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Can Dry G Ale	15c	Q	Mar. 9	Feb. 24
Cent Rwy Sig pf A	$1	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 26
Cont Cushion Spring	3c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Curtis Publ pr pf	75c	Q	Apr.	Mar. 14
Dominion Bridge	30c	Q	Feb. 25	Jan. 31
Eastern Shore Pub Svc $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Elgin N Watch	25c	..	Mar. 23	Mar. 7
Gen Amer Corp	75c	Q	Mar. 12	Mar. 3
Golden Cycle Corp	50c	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Huston (T) Peanut	25c	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 5
do pf	75c	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 5
Idaho Maryland Mines Corp	5c	M	Feb. 21	Feb. 10
Intl Bus M Corp	$1.50	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 23
Lane Bryant	25c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 13
Merch Fire Assur	75c	S	Feb. 3	Jan. 26
do pf	$3.50	S	Feb. 3	Jan. 26
Nat Biscuit	40c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 17
do pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 13
Nat Lead A pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 14	Feb. 27
N Y & Queens El Lt & P pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 6
Norf & West R¶	$2.50	Q	Mar. 19	Feb. 28
No. Ins Co (NY)	$1.50	S	Feb. 10	Feb. 6
Ohio State L Ins	13c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 21
Pitney Bowes P M	10c,	Q	Feb. 20	Feb. 2
Princeton Water Co	$1	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 20
Sherwin & Wms	75c	Q	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
So West Life Ins (Dallas)	35c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 13
Sterl Prod, Inc (Del)	95c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 16
United Eng & Found Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 3	Feb. 20
United Gas Imp	15c	..	Mar. 31	Feb. 27
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Feb. 27
United States Plywd Corp $1.50 cv pf	37½c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 27
U S Steel Corp	$1	..	Mar. 20	Feb. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 20	Jan. 30
Vogt Mfg Co	20c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 13
Webster & Atlas Natl Bank, (Boston)	$1	S	Jan. 31	Jan. 28
Wentwth Mfg Co pf	25c	..	Feb. 16	Feb. 2

United Aircraft Dividend

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) — The Board of Director of the United Aircraft Corporation declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the new issue of 265,699 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock it was announced. The dividend is the first to be paid on the issue which was authorized at a meeting of stockholders last December and is payable on March 2 to stockholders of record at the close of business on Feb. 16.

Remington Rand Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., in a preliminary report for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1941, showed consolidated net profit of $1,261,644, equal after preferred dividends to 60 cents on each of 1,743,040 common shares outstanding. This compared with $961,163 or 48 cents each on 1,584,895 shares of common in the December quarter of 1940.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	9⅜	10¾
American Barge Line Co	10¾	12¼
American Hardware Co	20	22
American Manufacturing	19	22
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3¼	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	71	76
Appleton Company	28	30½
Appleton Company 7 pf	106	..
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3½
Arlington Mills	44	47
Arnold Print Works	83⅜	85⅜
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22	24
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	2
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12½	14½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¼	22¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9	10
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	56	61
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100½	..
Boston Wharf Company	13¼	15¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28½	31
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4⅜	5¼
Brinks Inc	70	74
Crown Co	1.60	2.10
Brown Co pf	27¾	30¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¼	4¼
Central Railway Signal A	40	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	28¾	31¾
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Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25	27
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25	27½
Draper Corporation	65	68½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅜	18⅜
Eastern Corporation	5⅜	6⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	18½	20¼
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Family Loan Society pf A	22	24
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General Fire Extinguisher	14⅜	16⅝
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Goodall Worsted Company	14	17
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Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	69½	74½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25½	28½
Great Northern Paper Co	35¼	37¾
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Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	19
Harrington & Richardson	3⅜	4⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6½	8
Heywood-Wakefield Co of B	10½	12½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17	18
Hilton Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	24½
Hooker Electro Chem	23½	25½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	44¾	46¾
International Machine Tool	10	11⅞
Keith George E Co	9	10½
Kendall Company	7¾	8¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	15⅞	17⅞
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Maylin-Rockwell Corp	47½	50½
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Merrimack Manufacuring pf	76	..
Millers Falls Company	9	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5⅜	6¼
Nashawena Mills	16¼	18¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	57	62
Nashua Manufacturing Co	18	19½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	49½	52
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	17	19½
National Chemical & Mfg	6½	7¾
National Shirt Shops	5½	6½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	47¼	50¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	40	44
Nicholson File Company	35½	38½
*Nonquitt Mills	26	29
Ohio Finance	11½	13½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	29	33
Parker Appliance	13⅜	15⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	100½	105½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	16	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	58	..
Quisset Mill	47	..
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	18¾	20½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20	..
*Sagamore Manufacturing Co	45	48
Sanford Mills	22¾	26¾
Submarine Signal Co	24	27
Tampax Inc	2¾

Russian, German Recordings Engage in Friendly 'War'

Review of Recordings

The Russians and the Germans have been fighting it out—on the best of terms—in recorded music the past weeks.

Noteworthy among the Russian albums is Victor's release of Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," the original piano score, played by Alexander Brailowsky. Far more music listeners are familiar with the Ravel orchestrated version, or the more recent Caillet or Stokowski transcriptions. Insofar as we know this is the only work extant with the exception of a release under the now defunct Royale label done a short while ago by Alfred Mirovitch. Yet this piano version holds its own with the orchestral settings very well. The two sketches, "Polish Ox Cart" and "Great Gate of Kiev" are perhaps the two lending themselves better, in our opinion, to an orchestral version.

Holding its own with a version done by the composer is Benno Moiséivitch's playing of Rachmaninoff's Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini, a set of piano variations, done with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Basil Cameron, conductor. The theme, from a Paganini Caprice, has been used by Brahms, and, if you are interested, has even been sung by Benny Goodman. It is a Victor Album.

"Matthias the Painter"

Hindemith, who heads the list of German releases, is a rather terrifying name to those who do not care for the modern idiom in music. Yet his "Matthias the Painter," done by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting, for Victor, will be found easy listening by those of conventional tastes. The Hindemith work is based on his impressions of three great altar paintings done by Matthias Grunewald, a painter of the Middle Ages, who also turns out to have been one of many parts.

Close behind in merit is Arturo Toscanini's rendition with the NBC Symphony, for Victor, of the great orchestral portraits of the Rhine Journey and the Funeral March from Wagner's "Die Gotterdammerung," which captures probably the limit in orchestral volume capable of being held in a tiny record groove. Helen Traubel, Metropolitan Wagnerian soprano and heiress to the mantle of Kirsten Flagstad, sings beautifully three of the five songs in Wagner's song cycle, "Five Poems," "Dreams," "Affliction," and "In the Greenhouse." The first and third were studies for the opera "Tristan," and will be familiar to those who know the stage work.

Schumann Characteristic

Schumann's Symphony No. 4, in D minor, recorded for Victor by the London Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conducting, exhibits the German's vein for warm, felicitous melody. It receives an excellent performance. The brusque scherzo movement is very Beethovenesque.

Classical violin sonatas are infrequently enough recorded so that the Brahm's Sonata No. 2, in A major, for violin and piano, is worthy of notice. It is done by Jascha Heifetz and Emanuel Bay for Victor. This work is in more contemplative vein than two other works of the same type composed by Brahms.

More music from the Baltic region brings us Sibelius's symphonic poem, "Tapiola," done by Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, by Victor Tapio was the ancient forest god of Finland, hence this work is, in essence, Finland. Upon a swelling ground bass suggestive of the changeless forests is an orchestral pattern depicting the many moods of the woods. The interpretation is excellent.

Lauritz Melchior, in a Victor album recital of Danish and Swedish songs in their native tongues, brings to light some minor Scandinavian composers besides more familiar pieces by Grieg and Sibelius.

Notable single labels are the National Symphony Orchestra's Victor rendition of Saint-Saëns's "Omphale's Spinning Wheel" based on the legend of Hercules' slavery to the Lydian queen; the Boston Pops Orchestra of the Tchaikovskian favorite, the Waltz from "Eugen Onegin." Donald Dickson, baritone, sings nicely the moody modern songs, Duparc's "Extase," and Poldowski's "L'Heure Exquise," based on Verlaine, with piano, for Victor.

Popular

Japan as a foe seems to have excited our song writers more than Germany or Italy. Frankie Masters' Orchestra, for Okeh, bobs up with two of the current crop, "The Sun Will Be Setting for the Land of the Rising Sun," and "Goodbye, Mama, I'm Off to Yokohama," both workmanlike jobs.

John Kirby displays what can be done with a small orchestral ensemble for those devotees of "solid stuff" in his arrangement, for Victor, of "Move Over," coupled with a smoother "Wondering Where." Other good ones are Artie Shaw's gently rocked out versions of "Someone's Rocking My Dream Boat" and "I Don't Want to Walk Without You," for Victor. We suppose there are those who like Glenn Miller smooth as in "Day Dreaming," but we prefer the other side. "A String of Pearls," nicely rocked out, for Bluebird. Larry Clinton also deals out a solid arrangement of "That Solid Old Man," paired with "Worried Mind," in easier tempo," also Bluebird. Erskine Hawkins treats "I Love You Truly," in gently rhythmic and slightly disrespectful fashion, pairing with it an easy-tempoed "Blue Sea," for Bluebird.

Smooth are Tommy Dorsey's Victor versions of "It Isn't a Dream Any More" and "How Do You Do Without Me," Joe Reichman's pianistic-flavored versions of "I'm Thrilled" and "Be Fair," for Victor; and Glenn Miller's easily done "Fooled,' paired with a before-Pearl-Harbor version of "It Happened in Hawaii," Bluebird.

Russ Colombo, who may have been the only opposition to Bing Crosby in his time, is remembered in a Victor album of the songs he popularized, including "Sweet and Lovely," "Paradise," "Goodnight, Sweetheart" and "Auf Wiedersehn, My Dear."

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121 NORTH PEARL STREET

WHITNEY'S JANUARY SALES
offers Saving Opportunities in all departments
SHOP AND SAVE

Advance Spring Showing
STETSON HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
FOULARD TIES
Luddy
92 State Street Call 4-4053

VALENTINES and VALENTINE GIFTS
Also Clearance Sale
BLUE BOY SHOPS
119 State Street Wellington Lobby

CLOSE OUT
SELBY STYL-EEZ
$4.95
Burgess Shoe Shop
26 Maiden Lane Dial 4-5911

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

Delay May Be Costly
It is better to buy now than to be sorry later. Low prices on merchandise exist at present because we protected your dollar by early purchases at much lower than present market prices.
McLEAN'S
CLEARANCE SALE
Quality Footwear
at Worth-While Savings
I. Miller, Peacock, Vitality, Footsaver, Dr. Locke and Health Spot Shoes for Women
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

New York

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.25
Luncheon 60c-75c Dinner $1.00
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper $1.00
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd., W. Cor. Bronxville Rd.

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 2-0310

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

PONDFIELD BAKERY
77 Pondfield Road
Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.

They are baked right in our own store

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT, LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

CORTLAND

Try Our
Rug Cleaning Service
The CORTLAND LAUNDRY
15 Court Street Phone 107

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodhaven

CEDARHURST 1716
CHATEAU MARKET
JOHN BERGER, Prop
SELECT MEATS
POULTRY and PROVISIONS
STATION PLAZA

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GOLDEN SHELL MOTOR OIL
Super Shell and New Golden Shell Motor Oil
Consult Us About Your Tire Problems
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main Street FL 9-9104

"Practical Hairdos" FL 9-9893

Betty's Beauty Shoppe
(Specializing in Machineless Permanent Waving)
42-25 LAWRENCE STREET
Daily 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. except Monday, 1 to 6 P. M.
Evenings by Appointment

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

New York (Continued)

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone, Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

MAJESTIC-ORION
Cleaner, Dyer, Tailor
All work done on premises
Same Day Service
Forest Hills 7228 Austin St. Bou. 8-1516
Rego Park 9534 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-7350

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

GLOVERSVILLE

As Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Two of the Season's Finest Films!
"REMEMBER THE DAY"
with Claudette Colbert
Thurs., Fri., Sat.: January 29-30-31—Also
"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"
Starts Sunday, February 1st
AT THE GLOVE THEATRE
in GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

GREAT NECK

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers: Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280. Long Beach 898

Dependable Heating Equipment
Installed by
JOHN W. LUTZ
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
75 Meadowbrook Road
Phone Hemp. 1227

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

THE CRICKET LABEL
cricket Shop INC.
815 Franklin Ave., Garden City
Mark of Better Dressed Long Island Women

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Ha. 6-6796 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR
RADIO SERVICE
on All Makes
PHONE HA. 9-5555
RODERICK'S
We guarantee all our work
87-19 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
For Conscientious Service
Call Havemeyer 6-0232

WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86th STREET
MENDING—DARNING—BUTTONS
Early morning Pick-ups and deliveries

WE LIKE REPAIR SHOES NEW
Free Delivery
LIDO SHOE REPAIR
Reasonable Prices
High Grade Material Used
HAT CLEANING and SHOE SHINE PARLOR
77-03a 37TH AVENUE Across from School

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

ART HAIRDRESSERS

Permanent Waving
Creative Hair Styling
40-14 83rd Street HA. 4-7467

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
Our 14th Annual
JANUARY FUR SALE
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JAMAICA

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
• NORGE • KELVINATOR
• G. E. • PHILCO
• FRIGIDAIRE • CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7788
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Lee CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone MOunt Vernon 7-2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FINE MILLINERY
At Popular Prices
GRAY HAT SHOPPES
42 4TH AVENUE

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

FLOWERS for All Occasions
WESTCHESTER FLORIST, Inc.
Tel. Mo. 8-7520 25 South 4th Avenue
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone New Rochelle 2-5855 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Hagert INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Lackawanna 4-5800. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BARBER SERVICE
We welcome The Christian Science Monitor Readers.
Satisfactory Service Assured
The Barclay Hotel Barber Shop
(2nd Floor)
111 E. 48th St. 126 E. 49th St.
532 Lexington Ave.

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Easy Payment Plan
For Your
Automobile Insurance
See
Edward V. De Groff
281 Broadway GIb. 2-8675

NIAGARA FALLS

Figler's DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 8-2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B P S PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK
PORT CHESTER
GEORGE A. NAEF, Prop.
Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Poultry
44 So. Regent St.
Phone Port Chester 1767
Free Delivery Service

POUGHKEEPSIE
You are the One who can "turn your house" into a home.
. . . and the Home Store is the place to begin.
Visit LUCKEY'S Mid-Winter FURNITURE SALE and see what values and ideas abound!
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

WALLACE CO.
Mid-Season Sales
For Home and Personal Use

ROCHESTER
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3566. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Beauty Studio
Machine and Machineless Permanents
$2.95 to $12.50
ANN AUSTIN ADLER
693 Plymouth Ave., So. Gen. 3015

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-459

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

MERLIN L. GROFF
Public Accountant
Audits Tax Returns
Systems Installed and Supervised
400 University Ave. Monroe 5699

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
681 Clinton Avenue North

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bo[illegible]chek, Inc.
Clinton A[illegible]ue S at Court
Call or Write

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 4-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

SCARSDALE
PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 3868

NEW YORK
SCHENECTADY
Insist On Sealtest Supervised
Milk and Ice Cream
Tel. 4-3121 Schenectady, N. Y.

Barneys for CHILDREN'S WEAR
BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel
FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

UTICA
Spring Wash Frocks
Wells' Annual Spring Event—the February Sale of Wash Frocks. You will find the newest styles, colors, patterns and prints—in every price range. By selecting your wardrobe NOW, you are assured of correct smart styling, quality fabrics and a wider choice of frocks—at lower prices.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.
BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175
GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.
Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

WHITE PLAINS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Highest CASH Price for Your USED CAR!
We need 500 cars—all makes and models
Visit our nearest show place
NEW ROCHELLE LIBERAL AUTO MART, 284 Main St., opp. Howard Johnson
PELHAM PARKWAY AUTO SALES, 4380 Boston Post Rd. at Hutchinson Pkwy.
WHITE PLAINS WHITE PLAINS AUTO SALES 80-90 Westchester Avenue
Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810
Clearance Sale!
Boys' and Girls' Clothes at
Stone's CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK N. Y.
Telephones Rve 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name.
WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Daily Features Page

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Croatia, formerly a part of the Yugoslav nation and now an independent state, has added a series of pictorial stamps to our collection. There are six stamps in this series and across the base of each is inscribed "Nezavisna Drzava Hrvatska" (Independent State of Croatia). The values are in kunas the monetary unit of Croatia, a kuna having a hominal value of 2½ cents. The 0.50-kuna, dark blue, pictures a view of the city of Jajce with a large waterfall in the foreground; the 1.50k., yellow-green, reveals a scene along the Zelenjak River; the 2k., red, pictures the old cathedral of Zagreb against a bright sunburst; the 5k., dark brown, pictures the city of Konjic and in the foreground the multiple-arch bridge crossing; the 7k., orange, shows a river scene in Clonanija, and the 10k., plum-purple, pictures Plitvice with a waterfall in the foreground.

New issues from Croatia.

Stamps prepared by Vichy.

News From Other Lands

Eritrea—It is expected that as soon as government control has been established in the British-occupied countries of both Cyrenaica and Eritrea they will have overprinted British stamps for postal use.

French Colonies—This week we can illustrate some of the new designs appearing on the stamps prepared by the Vichy Government for intended use in the French Colonies. Seventy-four of these semi-postals have been prepared, but it is doubtful if these stamps will be used in all French Colonies due to difficulties in transportation and also to the fact that Free French colonies will not permit the use of Vichy stamps.

Among the colonies affected are those of Cameroons, Dahomey, French Equatorial Africa, French Guiana, French Guinea, French Oceania, French Sudan, Guadeloupe, Inini, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Martinique, Mauritania, New Caledonia, Niger, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Senegal, Somali Coast, Togo, and Wallis and Futuna.

A semi-postal stamp honoring Pearl Harbor is sought by the various stamp clubs throughout the United States through the National Federation of Stamp Clubs. This would be the first semipostal to be issued by the United States, but it is being pointed out that the surtax derived from the sale of these stamps would contribute considerable funds to the war effort. It is also pointed out that patriotic collectors would buy in large quantities the stamps as a whole for their collections and these would never be used postally.

Daily Quotation

DO NOT make things comfortable for yourself in such a way as to make them uncomfortable for others.
—CHINESE PROVERB.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Hammers That Strike Piano Strings Are Felt Covered?

Piano hammers were not always made of or covered with felt. The hammer used by very early piano makers consisted of a rectangular block of wood faced with soft leather.

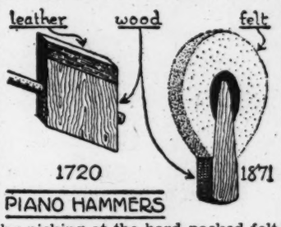
The hammer was soon changed in shape and structure as the tone volume of the piano increased. After the block came a longer wedge form, tapering toward the top. This, at first, was covered with sole leather and faced with soft sheepskin. The first felt-covered hammer was patented in 1833, and felt still is in use today.

Overtones

In physics we learn that the quality of a sound depends on the relative strength of the overtones that are united with the fundamental. When a string vibrates as a whole, it produces its lowest tone, or fundamental. When it vibrates in two or more segments, overtones result. A piano string can be vibrating as a whole and at the same time be vibrating in segments, and this combination is responsible for the quality of the tone.

The presence of overtones up to the fifth adds fulness and richness to the musical tones. The sixth overtone, however, is discordant and unpleasant. To avoid producing this overtone, the piano is so constructed that the hammers strike the strings at points about 1/7th of their length from the end. The strings then cannot vibrate in seven segments and so produce the unpleasant sixth overtone.

Sharp, metallic tone qualities result when strings are struck by hard hammers. It is to avoid discordant overtones that piano hammers are felt covered. Hammers in old pianos sometimes become so hardened with use and age as to produce unmusical tones. This may be remedied through softening the striking surface of the hammers



by picking at the hard-packed felt with a needle.

It has always been the aim in hammer-making to produce a firm foundation, graduating in softness and elasticity to the striking surface, thus providing for a soft and mellow pianissimo while maintaining back of the soft surface sufficient resistance for sturdy fortissimo hammer blows.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

In Lighter Vein

Explicit

Guest: "My dear, where did your wonderful string of pearls come from? You don't mind my asking, do you?"

Hostess: "Not at all—they came from oysters."—News and Views.

Didn't Pass

A young woman, newly engaged, took her fiancé to be "inspected" by a fearsome aunt who had the uncomfortable habit of saying exactly what she thought.

As the young couple were leaving, the aunt said to her niece, "My dear, I'd rather have him for lunch than for life!"—Tit-Bits.

Learning Fast

Visitor: "Well, Johnny, how are you getting on at school?"

Johnny (aged seven): "Fine! I can't do some things as well as the other boys, though. I can stand on my head, but I have to put my feet against the wall."—Grit.

The Modern Way

Father: "Well, son, what did you learn in school today?"

Son (proudly): "I learned to say 'Yes, sir' and 'No, sir' and 'Yes, ma'am' and 'No, ma'am.'"

Father: "You did, eh?"

Son: "Yeah."

—Montreal Star.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"That'll be 25 cents for the hamburger and two dollars for storing your coat."

Camera Comment

Remote Control for Flash Bulbs!

That disquieting problem of the banquet hall—that of the photographer who strings his wires up and down the hall to get proper distribution of light for his pictures—and upsets the crowd doing it—has been solved by a photo-electric remote control device developed.

That problem was a real one for Lloyd S. Jones, Youngstown newspaper photographer, who commented one day to two friends, Don Parson and John Robertson:

"If only someone would invent a device without wires for touching off my flash bulbs. . . ."

"We'll do it," replied Parson. "Photo-electric remote control will do the trick."

The three began experiments and within a few weeks developed and tested apparatus which works successfully up to a distance of 130 feet, and its inventors believe it will work at 200 feet or even further, giving good illumination for photographing banquets, dance halls, stores, etc.

The device eliminates all the wires between the photographer and the flash bulbs spread about the room, and is operated by the flash bulb in the speed gun or hand reflector of the photographer. When the photographer flashes his light at the camera, a photo-electric cell picks up the light and sets off the other flash bulbs. It operates so speedily that the distant bulbs are synchronized when the camera shutter is operated at 1-100th of a second.

The device is designed so it cannot be accidentally fired by room lights, matches, or ordinary flashlights, said the device inventors who are asking patents on it.

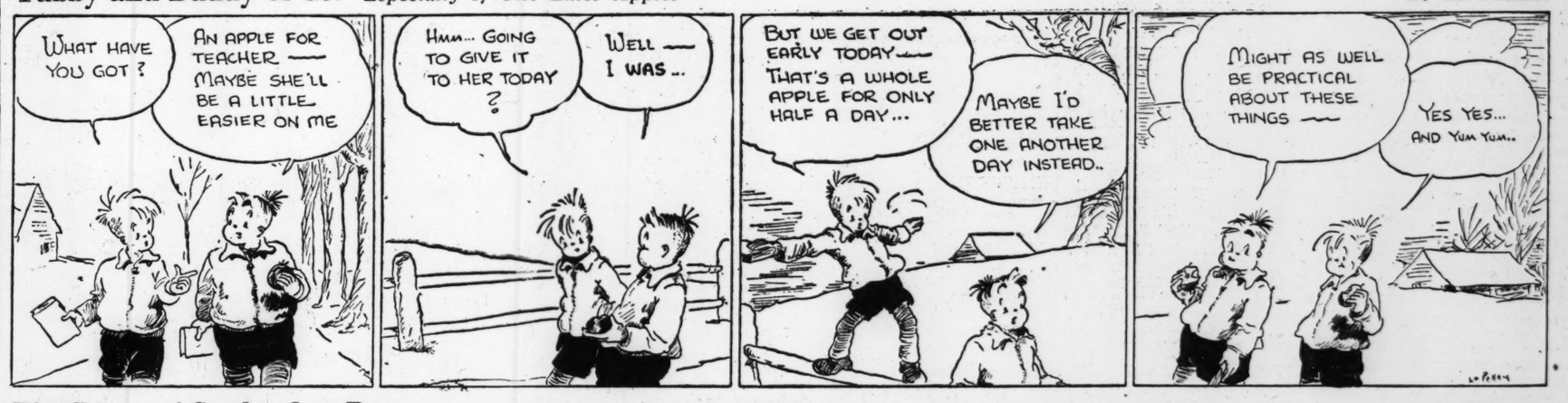
Brevities

Detroit News: With March 15 just ahead, why this half-way measure of taking flaps off of suit pockets, and leaving the pockets?

Chicago Daily News: More than scoop shovels in the United States Treasury are needed to win the war.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Especially If One Likes Apples*

By Le Pelley


WHAT HAVE YOU GOT?
AN APPLE FOR TEACHER — MAYBE SHE'LL BE A LITTLE EASIER ON ME
HMM... GOING TO GIVE IT TO HER TODAY?
WELL — I WAS...
BUT WE GET OUT EARLY TODAY — THAT'S A WHOLE APPLE FOR ONLY HALF A DAY...
MAYBE I'D BETTER TAKE ONE ANOTHER DAY INSTEAD..
MIGHT AS WELL BE PRACTICAL ABOUT THESE THINGS —
YES YES... AND YUM YUM...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*But It Was Grand to Hear From Her!*

By Rodgers

POST
BUY DEFENSE BONDS
There was a letter waiting for the Boss when we got down here—
It was from Joan and was all about a big snow-storm they have just had up North!
And told all about the skating and sledding she has been doing!
It sounded grand and all that—
But, somehow neither the Boss nor I could seem to get very excited about having missed it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Turning Point for Captain Bill*

By The Hagers

WE TIED UP CLOSE TO SHORE THAT NIGHT. THE HOUSEBOAT'S CABIN WAS A SIGHT.
SAID AUNT MATILDA, "TELL ME, PLEASE, WHAT CAUSES WHIRLPOOLS SUCH AS THESE?"
"WHEN TWO OPPOSING CURRENTS MEET," I QUACKED, "AND NEITHER WILL RETREAT."
"I'M READY TO RETREAT," CRIED BILL. "OF HOUSEBOATS, MATES, I'VE HAD MY FILL!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Now the Car Has a Brake

Price control—of a kind—for the United States has been passed by Congress. Its effectiveness will depend on the willingness of the Administration to use it and on the willingness of the people to have it used. The brakes on an automobile are only as good as the judgment of the driver in using them.

Many persons still will feel that the act is inadequate in that it does not extend to the control of wage rises and that it sets higher levels than farmers previously have asked before ceilings can be applied to their prices.

The fact that this legislation in its long, slow course has brought out the existence of a political bloc able and willing to jeopardize the national safety for the sake of group advantage is something serious for friends of democracy to ponder.

On the matter of wages the argument is plausibly made that some wage control will come about automatically as a result of regulation of commodity prices and costs of living. Like any other "automatic" machinery, it takes some operating to bring this about. The existence of price control sets an implicit policy for the new War Labor Board, and the renunciation of strikes by unions removes some of the leverage for bringing about wage increases. Yet a reported recommendation of the C. I. O. to its constituent unions to seek 10 per cent higher hourly rates in all contract renewals shows the pressure is still on.

Regarding farm prices, the outlook is not wholly dark if the limits in the act are observed, for while they exceed the original concept of "parity" they may not seriously overbalance the years when prices were below this standard. Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, gave hope Monday that his powers under the bill would not be used to upset those of the price administrator when he reminded farmers that, "Efforts to push prices above parity may endanger the parity principle itself."

As affecting retail and wholesale business, the significant point about the bill passed by Congress is that it contains the licensing provisions recommended for purposes of enforcement by practically all who have had experience in the field of price regulation. This is to be applied only to specified trades and commodities; any dealer already in business is automatically entitled to a license; revocation of a license is subject to review by a special court.

The powers in the price control act are designed to be used and must be used. The war is being fought not only against enemies without but also against an enemy within. That enemy within is selfishness. It is the duty of each citizen to curb it in himself, and the duty of the Government to curb it where the individual fails to do so.

A. E. F. and Eire

The landing of an American Expeditionary Force in Northern Ireland has made a deep impression on Europe as on America. It has also brought a protest from Eamon de Valera, the Premier of Eire. This was not unexpected. But the potential effect of the landing in the country where it has taken place is of the utmost significance. It has occurred in an island where one part of the people is solidly in the war, and the other—the larger part—has chosen to remain neutral. It may point the way to a united front.

The United States by sending this expeditionary force across the seas has given renewed evidence of its conviction that if there is to be a Free America there must be a Free Britain. What ground is there for Eire's expecting to survive without a Free Britain?

Now what is there to explain Eire's intransigent attitude on neutrality? If there were on the Irish island planes, tanks, and anti-aircraft guns and other equipment sufficient to defend Eire would not the Government in Dublin take a more positive stand on the side of the United Nations? The point is worth pondering. Moreover, the thoughts of millions of Irish people in the United States must ultimately have their effect upon the old country, and these thoughts demand victory over Hitlerism.

If Eire were to take its place by the side of the United States in the war, the democratic Powers would get the use of much-needed bases for their naval forces and air fields for their planes. Moreover, the Allies would be rid of the few remaining Axis diplomatic officials whose presence in Dublin must remind Americans of the 200 Japanese consular agents they allowed to remain in Honolulu.

Fruitage of Rio

Americans—and in this case the word should be used in its continental sense—can congratulate one another on the outcome of the Rio conference. It did not achieve quite all that most of the American peoples hoped for. It did achieve much more than the Axis Powers hoped it would.

Its hardest choice was between these two objectives: (1) the outright, immediate severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis through agreement at Rio; (2) the preservation of hemispheric unity. These two objectives were made incompatible by Argentina's insistence that it could not break with the Axis. An unpleasant prospect, due to Argentina's position, was the possibility that any frankly anti-Axis stand by the conference would split the Americas into two blocs.

The solution of this problem was reached in a compromise resolution indorsing "in principle" the severance of relations with the Axis but leaving to each country the choice of the moment when it might feel able to make the break.

This compromise has proved useful. One result of it is unanimous adherence to the Rio program, which includes economic and political measures to cement the New World against the Axis. Another result is that all but three of the South American countries have already broken with the Axis, and that one of these is reported as actually taking steps in this direction, while the position of the others may clear up soon after elections which are to be held in the very near future.

No afterword on Rio would be complete without a tribute to the persistence and tact of Sumner Welles, and an expression of thanks to Brazil for the part its leaders and people took in helping to set another and a most important foundation stone in the structure of hemisphere unity.

It's One War

Secretary Knox has done well to straighten out the impression left by his speech of January 12 in which he described Hitler as the enemy whom the democracies must defeat first and the Atlantic as the main theater of American naval operations.

It is still true that Germany is the big end of the Axis and that Italy and Japan could readily be mopped up if the Nazi war machine were crushed in Europe. Strategists and officials, however, continually warn that armies and equipment must grow before the time is ripe for an invasion of the Continent.

Meanwhile Japan is threatening sources of supplies in the South Pacific or Netherlands Indies area—supplies of rubber and tin which are extremely important to the United States, and supplies of petroleum which would enormously strengthen the Japanese. To the layman it would seem that the first urgency in the present situation is to hold the Indies, including the British base at Singapore, and to keep American shipping lanes open to that region.

Whether thereafter a direct blow should be aimed at Japan to knock off the oriental end of the Axis or at least to cripple its fleet is a problem for the military and naval experts. Unquestionably they are at work on the question. To take this course would hearten the Chinese, who have borne the brunt of attack for more than four years. From the other direction is the appeal of the imprisoned peoples in Europe.

Every blow at Germany sends its shivers all the way down the Axis. On the other hand, every weakening of Japan or Italy tends to strip Hitler of allies and enable the democracies to concentrate on him. The choice is not a complete one in either direction. It is a matter of distribution of strength of the United Nations in materials and manpower. Hence the reference of President Roosevelt to six or eight or ten expeditionary forces and the work of the joint supply board in apportioning munitions.

It is reassuring to know from Mr. Knox's speech at Chicago that the Axis Powers are being viewed as "one indivisible, total enemy" and that the wars on the various fronts are being conducted as "all one war."

Recalling "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" and "Tipperary," it seems today's composers have forgotten war songs needn't always be about the war.

Somebody should have told Mr. Yamamoto that Macassar was a one-way Strait.

Let's see, how many days till March 15?

Our Readers Say—

Congress and Pearl Harbor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Roberts Commission has given to the Chief Executive of the United States, and he has given to the Nation, an exhaustive report of their findings in regard to the Pearl Harbor tragedy. The history of the case has been cited, responsibility has been fixed.

Now along comes Representative Hamilton Fish, indulging a favorite congressional hobby. He wants Congress to investigate the case further, he wants Congress to investigate the investigators, he wants Congress to investigate those higher up. In short, we gather that Hamilton Fish can't rest until Congress is off on another tour of investigation. One is somehow reminded of the four and twenty tailors who went to catch a snail, or of Lewis Carroll's solemn little baker who solemnly hunted the snark. But somehow or other Congress's snark always turns out to be a boojum.

Wouldn't it be fun, for a change, to investigate some of our wise and far-seeing Congressmen and Senators? How about investigating the record, to see how many of our legislators consistently opposed the fortifying of Guam? How many of them insisted that America would not be attacked? How many of them called this a "phony" war? How many of them opposed conscription? How many of them shouted "war monger" at every warning voice that was raised two years ago? How many of them hung back and dragged their feet at every piece of legislation designed to prepare us for war?

Just for a change, let's investigate Congress.

S. B. B.

Brookline, Mass.

"Oh, Sugar!"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one of the readers of the Monitor, who started subscription to your paper when the Boston Transcript went out of business, I hasten to give my thanks to the editorial writers and whoever writes the different articles on the food situation. If the other papers had followed your sound and true presentations of the facts we would not be faced, to a great extent, with the problems that we are facing today.

I wish especially to commend you on the editorial headed: "Oh, Sugar!" which is a true presentation of the conditions as they exist today.

Unfortunately, whenever a public official utters a statement or writes a word the public uses it as timber on a fire, and it is impossible to put out the flame. This sideline on Mr. Wickard's recent utterance may be interesting to you. He asked the public to use substitutes. First, honey. Who can control the bees nobody knows. Second, molasses. Molasses is closely tied with the sugar situation. Molasses comes from the cane from which granulated sugar comes. His utterance caused a run on molasses. Third, maple syrup. I recently tried to buy from large producers in Vermont maple syrup and there was not a gallon to be had; his suggestion has made a run on our limited stock of pure maple syrup. There is a lot of syrup sold as maple syrup but this is only 20 or 30 per cent maple syrup and the balance sugar. His fourth suggestion is corn syrup. I have nothing to say about this as the supply of corn in the country is vast and without doubt more corn syrup can be made.

Boston — W. D. EATON

"Are Profits Too High?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial entitled "Are Profits Too High?" is very fair, indeed. It should throw some cold water on an inflammatory report.

You will be interested possibly in the attached clipping, coming from a manufacturer of delicate electrical measuring instruments. Its reply to the report is illuminating.

[The clipping quoted a spokesman of the Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation, explaining that on some naval experimental items it is not always possible to charge all the work done to a given job and that losses on some contracts had been larger than certain profits pointed out by the Vinson report.]

Could not another editorial be written showing how excess profits taxes are a sure remedy for unusual profits, but are no safety against waste, in either materials, labor, nor precious time? What seems needed most is just plain common honesty, on capital and labor fronts—the same brand of honesty we expect to find on our fighting fronts, and to which we give honor and respect, justly due such qualities. This is merely stating the Golden Rule in another form. Are not our soldiers and sailors entitled to it?

New York — EDWARD W. COFFIN

[Editor's Note—Mr. Coffin has written the editorial very satisfactorily.]

A Liberal Education

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to express my gratitude for The Christian Science Monitor. As a busy housewife and the mother of two growing girls, I have very little time for reading, but I find that if I take the time to read The Christian Science Monitor each day I not only have a good idea of world happenings, but also a liberal educational viewpoint on many diversified subjects.

For instance, I had been reading so much about the Burma Road in the news of the day, but had only a vague idea where it was, where it started, how far it went and what its purpose was, until I read those splendid articles by the wife of an American missionary to China who had recently traveled over the Burma Road in a truck with her husband and baby son.

Here was first-hand information, with pictures and maps showing just where the Burma Road is. Now when I read about it, I know exactly where it is and what it looks like.

The articles by Mr. Canham, Joseph Harsch and Pearl Strachan are enjoyed by our whole family. Also the many splendid articles by Margaret Williamson and the Jalaam stories by Daniel Chase.

We are also grateful for the Monitor's stand for the principles of democracy through these troubled times in world affairs.

(MRS.) EVA B. OLHOFF

Cincinnati, Ohio

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

In Face of the Axis

Mr. Mulcahy and the Shadows

It was one of those shivery broadcasts to which you listen half reluctantly, half fascinated. Mr. Mulcahy harkened with a frown, and even small Timmy and Nora were subdued, and tall Nora, at the ironing board, listened with tight lips. It couldn't be true. Yet there you were. You felt cold clouds gathering and a dark wind blowing, and a growing shadow over the sun.

Then, midway, the oil jug that fed the kitchen range gurgled. And Mr. Mulcahy's daughter-in-law gave him a look.

Dennis grumbled, "There does be always something to do about this house, and a body has no rest at all." He rose and, one ear still slanted toward the radio, took hat and coat from their pegs. He groped in the closet for the flashlight. He murmured, "Think of that, now," as the voice went on. And oil jug in hand he stepped out the kitchen door and through the open woodshed and on to the barn.

It was dusk, with a wind blowing off the pond, and Dennis stepped briskly. Just inside the dark barn the oil barrel stood on its trestle. Dennis shoved the unlatched door with his foot. Dennis stepped in. Then Dennis stopped.

* * *

He said, "Oho!" He tiptoed back, cautiously. For as the beam from his light had swung across the oil barrel something black, and curved gracefully, and erect, had moved slowly and with dignity out of the dusk and under the barrel. And Dennis, safe outside the latched door, breathed, "Phew! A close one, that," and rubbed his chin. "'Tis early for thim. But the warm day brought him out, and young Timmy left the door ajar."

And now what? Dennis rubbed his chin again. He muttered. He shifted his feet. And then he settled his hat firmly and went through the woodshed and up the road. Casey's he passed. They were talkative. Knowleton's he gave the go-by. They'd be asking questions. At Pete Kondazian's he turned in, rapped on the kitchen door. Pete came. Mr. Mulcahy asked, "Could I be borryin' some oil?" and Pete nodded, stood back.

Oil gurgled down the funnel. Pete blinked absently. He, too, had that broadcast on. The voice flowed about them. And because it was too real, too present, Mr. Mulcahy said, "I'm not in the habit of borryin'." Pete nodded. "And I'm not after forgetting to have the barrel filled, ayther." Pete shook his head. And then Mr. Mulcahy told Pete what had happened, and Pete gurgled in sympathy.

"No goot." And Pete cocked his head toward the radio, said, "Dose faller bad faller."

"They are that," Dennis said grimly. "In the morning, then."

He trudged off. The full bottle swung. The cold wind whisked. He turned in the yard, and in the woodshed. And then, murmuring, "I'll be opening the barn door to lave him go out," Mr. Mulcahy set down the jug and, very gingerly, opened the door a crack. He swept his light across the oil barrel.

And Mr. Mulcahy blinked. For exactly the same thing happened. A curved and erect bushy tail came with slow dignity from the dark and vanished under the barrel. "Two of thim?" He swept the beam again. Again it happened. Dennis rubbed his chin. He moved the light in short arcs, and a procession of erectly curving bushy tails moved from the barn shadows and silently disappeared under the oil barrel. And then Dennis, that small and ancient man, laughed to himself and slapped his thigh.

"And all the time 'twas but the spigot!" chortled Dennis. "It sticks out, and there does be a curvylike shadow to it, and whin I move the light, off it goes under the barrel. Dear, oh dear!"

* * *

Thoughtfully, Dennis shut the door, and picked up the oil jug, and in he went to the warm kitchen, That broadcast was ending, now, and Dennis set the oil jug on its stand, and it clucked in content. He hung up hat and coat and changed from boots to slippers. The voice ended, and music took its place. And tall Nora, at the ironing board, said, "Is that true, Gramps? Do you believe it?"

"Eh?" murmured Dennis. "Oh. I gave it small thought." Then he chuckled. And then, because Nora was worried, he said gently, "Do you the same, Noreen. For there does be real things, and there does be shadows. And which is which half the time we do'know, at all. Which one is this, now?"

Nora gave him another look—the involuntary one which says, "How can you be so wise?" Her lips softened. She nodded. Dennis brooded majestically.

"All me life long," he said, "I've asked meself that question, in a pinch. That's why I'm never wrong. Or," he added fairly, "almost never."

Nora gave him a third look, the one which adds, "And so foolish!" Dennis twiddled his thumbs. But what he pondered was not his own wisdom but how to get the borrowed oil back to Pete without Nora knowing.

DANIEL CHASE

Mirror of World Opinion

They Prayed and Worked

Seven men in a navy seaplane, on patrol duty protecting the Panama Canal, were forced down far at sea by motor trouble. They made a crash landing. One compartment was flooded. The others had to be bailed constantly to keep the plane afloat. The radio was smashed. Navigation instruments were destroyed or lost overboard. So was almost all the water supply.

The men, realizing that only a miracle could save them, knelt on the wings of the tossing plane three times daily to pray. Between prayers they worked. Some of them improvised a condenser, from which they got less than a pint of fresh water daily. It wasn't much, but it kept them alive. For five and a half days two radiomen toiled to rig an emergency radio. Their signals got through, and after eight days, during which the plane drifted 400 miles from the spot of the crash, the rescuers arrived.

It would be hard to find better proof that the Lord helps those who helps themselves.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A New Norway

From German rule was born a new Norwegian patriotism, a new appreciation of the value of freedom under law, a revolt that has been growing with the passage of time. Just as Norway's fate was a striking example of the ruthless power of Hitlerism, Norway's fight has proved that that power has its limits. Soulless, it cannot encroach upon the soul of an awakened people.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The Wide Horizon

Youth and the Navy

By John Allan May

A BRITISH PORT

Youth is being given increasing responsibility in the British Navy as the flood tide of the naval building program sweeps more and more young men into command of British warships.

The captain of the small escort boat that bobs up and down on the wing of the coastal convoy, helping to protect large merchantmen in dangerous waters, may quite probably still be in his twenties.

More than one young man who before the war was a very junior hand in some large business enterprise, or who may not even have got that far, is now in a position of considerable local responsibility.

This is not a case of having to "fall back upon inexperience." Experience is apt to be gained more speedily in war than in peace, and more than two years' constant searfaring under war conditions can be schooling adequate to turn the amateur yachtsman into a hardened professional sailor, or the young peacetime professional into an experienced and case-hardened commander.

As might be expected, the extent to which youth is being given and is accepting responsibility for leadership is one of the significant factors emerging from the British war effort. Recently the Army, it was announced, decided to adopt a firm policy of keeping only young men in command in the field, setting an actual age limit of 40 for field commanders. That youth has to bear the greater part of responsibility for defense and attack in the air has long been a natural and accepted fact of war.

* * *

Almost unobserved by the public, this same trend has assumed added importance in the naval scheme of things. As far as the individual is concerned it is becoming of outstanding import.

As a result of the building of an increasingly large force of small craft of many types, hundreds of young men who deserve the opportunity to command and to lead are now getting that opportunity.

It is perhaps not generally appreciated that, for some of the tasks naval vessels tackle these days, officers of the boats concerned must as a rule be of an age lower even than that established for pilots in the RAF.

Youth is also offered, and grasps, many a chance where there is no age limit. A young businessman of my acquaintance who joined the Navy at the outbreak of war—he was an experienced yachtsman and held a "ticket"—was before very long considered good enough to be posted in command of a minesweeper. He now is in command not of one vessel but a flotilla of vessels.

The Navigating Officer of a destroyer in which I served on ocean-convoy duties celebrated his twenty-third birthday on board. An officer of the Regular Navy, he was, though young in years, old in experience, having spent five years prior to the war in learning his job and having since the outbreak of war been continually at sea.

In one port I remember being at once amused and amazed by the matter-of-fact statement, made in answer to my query on boarding a small ship as to whether the First Lieutenant were on board or not: "He is ashore celebrating his twenty-first birthday." Since then I have met many a "Jimmy-the-One" who has but recently "come of age," and many a commanding officer of the middle twenties.

* * *

These are but a few examples of the sort of thing that is happening in the British Navy as far as youth is concerned. And youth is concerned on an ever-increasing scale. The tremendous task confronting the British Navy, now in company with the American Navy, has called new fleets into being. Battleships, cruisers, destroyers must be supplemented by hosts of small vessels, corvettes, trawlers, drifters, minesweepers, patrol vessels, launches, torpedo boats, motor yachts.

Commanding the small craft in the fight is a main task of youth. And just as the master of a tramp steamer has the same powers and responsibilities as the captain of the "transocean greyhound," so the young men on the bridge of the small craft find that they have, although on a much reduced scale, similar duties and responsibilities for leadership to those who command big ships. The safety of the ship, its accurate navigation, its fighting efficiency, its course in action; the activities of the crew, their safety and well-being, their efficiency, their personal problems; all these things are part of the "captain's" own responsibility.

The boat is small but the thing is big. This acceptance of responsibility is personally a considerable factor in these young men's lives. It may well prove of significance for the future.

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